State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXV. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887. NO. 6

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT
is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with
NEATNESS, DISPATCH,
AND AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

The question of taxing bachelors is again up in France. There are said to be nearly 500,000 in Paris alone, against 379,000 married men.

The Harvard College annex for women seems to flourish. The last report shows that there were seventy-three students in attendance, against fifty-five during the previous year. Twenty-two of these were enrolled in the undergraduate classes and the remainder were special students.

Coffee, of a total value of about $47,000,000, is brought into the United States annually, and two thirds of the total comes to Brooklyn. In the great storehouses which stretch along Furman street, Brooklyn, and surround the Atlantic Basin, all this vast quantity of coffee is stored on its first arrival.

The quilt stories of the present season start out very modestly with the announcement that a quilt containing 3,162 pieces of calico was made by Mrs. Mattie Wooten, of Viola, Tenn. No two pieces in the quilt are alike, each one having been taken from different pieces of calico. It required several years to gather material for this quilt.

A man living in Armstrong, Mo., has just died from swallowing a bean. In order to allay any apprehension which this announcement may cause it should be added that the bean was raw. It sprouted, produced inflammation, and six of the best physicians in the neighborhood could not tell what was the matter until they made their post-mortem exploration.

Over 5,000 Indian children are now attending schools supported by the General Government, religious societies and the State of New York. At Hampton Institute, Virginia, a number of married couples are in attendance, and six cottages have been erected for their use. About fifty Indian girls have been admitted to the public schools of Philadelphia and they mingle with the white children in attendance. Nine out of twelve prizes offered for proficiency were taken by Indian girls, the first being given to one of the Omahas.

According to a recent calculation the amount of paper annually made in the world, from all kinds of materials, is 1,800,000,000 pounds, of which half is used for printing purposes; a sixth for writing purposes, and the remainder for miscellaneous purposes. For government purposes, 200,000,000 pounds are used; for instruction, 180,000,000 pounds; for commerce, 240,000,000 pounds; for industrial manufacture, 180,000,000 pounds; for private correspondence, 1,000,000 pounds, and for printing, 9,000,000. These 1,800,000,000 pounds are produced in 3,960 manufactories, employing 90,000 men and 181,000 women.

Ohio proposes to have a State centennial all to itself in 1888. In 1788 the first settlement was made on its territory at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers. One of the leaders in the movement thus summarizes the object and character of the exposition: "In the new State fair grounds we propose to gather a centennial exposition of Ohio's progress in its first century, as exemplified by its pioneer life, and we will also exhibit the progress and the improvement shown in all industrial and educational pursuits. Our exhibition will be, therefore, historical, progressive, educational and illustrative of the first 100 years of growth in the West as exemplified in its oldest state, and we invite all to come and see the result of a century."

The London *Lancet* says that "cholera has again shown signs of activity, and its progress is further in the direction of eastern Europe. Several deaths from this disease are stated to have occurred in a village in the vicinity of Tirnova, in Bulgaria, the infection being alleged to have resulted from the importation of some clothing belonging to a man who had died of cholera in Hungary, where there have already been 966 cases and 499 deaths. The disease still lingers in certain parts of Hungary and Galicia, and if we have a recurrence of the epidemic in 1887, it is by no means improbable that it may take its start from some of the localities more recently infected in the Austro-Hungarian empire. The east of Europe is probably much less prepared to withstand its progress than was the west."

Gold has been sought for in many unpromising materials and generally with disappointing results, so that we are quite prepared for a curious case that has recently been tried in Paris. One M. Popp was charged with fraud to the extent of nearly half a million francs. It seems that the defendant professed to be in the possession of a secret process for extracting gold from the rocks of which millstones are made, and rocks quarried near Paris were represented as having yielded particles of gold. He succeeded in persuading a number of capitalists that his process could be profitably worked. They therefore advanced him large sums of money to work his invention, but the results proved most unsatisfactory. At last, tired of the continual calls made on their purses by M. Popp, they brought an action against him for having obtained money from them under false pretenses. It had not been proved on the trial that M. Popp had intentionally misled those who had advanced him the capital to work his pretended process for extracting the gold which, it appears, is really contained in millstones, though in less proportions than the inventor seems to have believed. M. Popp was, therefore, acquitted.

More than twenty co-operative schemes have been started by workingmen's unions during the past few weeks in various parts of the country.

What is called a "seat" in the New York Stock Exchange was recently sold for $29,000, but the man who bought it will have to stand up all day and shout for stocks at the top of his voice in order to make a profit on his investment.

A citizen of Pocahontas, Ia., has invented a new fuel, which bids fair to take the place of coal in the prairie countries. He grinds cornstalks and coarse prairie grass together and moistens them. This pulp is pressed into blocks about twelve inches long and fourteen thick and dried. One block will give an hour's steady heat. This fuel can be produced for $2 a ton, and the inventor claims that it will last twice as long as the best soft coal.

The case of a colored woman in Michigan who turned white has called attention to Abram Ireland, who lives in Westminster, about thirty miles from Baltimore. He is seventy-seven years old. Until 1860 he was a coal-black negro. At that date a small white spot appeared on his cheek, and gradually extended over his face and body, until within five or six years he became a perfectly white man. The transformation was attributed by the physicians to some skin disease, but it was attended with no pain. Ireland's health has always been perfect. He is now a hale and vigorous old man, and is very proud of his white skin. Several years ago three little black spots made their appearance on his face, but they have not spread, much to Ireland's gratification.

News has reached Copenhagen that an American naval engineer, Mr. Pears, in company with another American and a Dane, has made an excursion during the summer into the interior of Greenland. They began the excursion from the Pakitsokfiord, sixteen miles further north than the point of departure of Professor Nordenskjold, when he penetrated eighty-four miles into the interior, and two Laplanders in his troop went 120 miles further east, not, however, confirming the Professor's theory of oases. Mr. Pears went 130 miles into the interior, not meeting with protruding mountain peaks or anything remarkable; all was one pretty even surface of ice. The journey was made for the most part on sledges, and the return voyage was made with extraordinary speed before a southeast gale. The little party were about three weeks on the ice, and were warmly welcomed back by the Greenlanders, who had feared they were lost. Mr. Pears also thoroughly examined the frozen Torsuketafiord, formerly mapped out by Stenstrupp and Hammer.

The following very original method of raising money to build a labor hall is related by a New York paper: They printed cards and gave them out among the members and their friends, and anybody else who would take them, to raise five-cent pieces on the strength of getting men to punch pinholes in the cards for five cents a hole. It was a singular idea, but it served its purpose. The card was almost as big as a sheet of note paper, and it announced, in English and in German, that money was needed for the building of a labor lyceum in which thre should be a free hall for workingmen's meetings, a school for workingmen'children, a library and a place for recreation and improvement. The cards also explained that any one was at liberty to see if he could put a pin through one or all of the black dots, provided he or she paid five cents for the privilege of trying the experiment. Anybody could put a pin in one almost as easily as putting a pin in the cork of a bottle, but the idea was a novel one and the purpose was excellent, so thousands were pricked with pins and returned to the association. The holes served as checks or receipts, and each man who took out a card had to bring back five cents for every hole in it.

How Idols Are Made.

A recent book on Siam contains a description of the way in which sacred images are made for the Buddhists. In making the larger idols, those varying from about one to eight feet in height and usually in a sitting posture, they first make a model of the figure in wax. Into this model they stick small nails a few inches apart and projecting slightly. Then the image is covered with a coating of fine sand mixed with clay sufficiently wet to be easily molded. The projecting nails serve to prevent the coating from falling off before it becomes hard. After it has been dried in the sun the idol is put into a funace and burned, when the wax collects, and, running out, is collected for use another time. Melted brass is then poured over the image and evenly spread until the whole surface is covered with a thin coat of the metal. A smoothing and polishing process finishes the work, and the resplendent image is ready for the adoration of the multitude. The small silver idols are made in a different way. The maker has a hard-wood model called a type. He takes common coin silver, beats it out into a thin sheet, and covers the model, pressing it close in every part until it assumes the exact shape desired. It is largest at the lower end, which is left open that the model may be drawn out. Melted pitch is poured into the hollow shell of silver-leaf, and then the idol is polished, usually with fine sand.

A Quaint Description.

Some time ago a little three-year-old, playing in the yard, came into the house and said in a surprised tone to his mother:

"Mother, I saw nothing with a tail to it."

His mother, being unable to understand him, followed the child into the yard, where the little fellow pointed to a snake which was gliding away through the grass.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
 Which trembles in the leaf or flower
Is but exhaled to fall anew
 In Summer's thunder shower.
Perchance to shine within the bow
 That fronts the sun at fall of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
 Of fountains far away.

Nothing lost—the tiniest seed
 By wild birds borne or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
 Wherein 'tis sown and grown—
The language of some household song,
 The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
 To Memory's after hour.

So with our words: or harsh or kind,
 Uttered, they are not all forgot;
They haveheir t influence on the mind,
 Pass on—but perish not.
So with our deeds; for good or ill
 They have their power scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
 To make them rife with good.

—*Nellie M Ward.*

BITTER AND SWEET.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

It was in the autumn that the news of the loss of the ship Albatross reached the small town of Haven. She had foundered on her way to Calcutta, and Aleck Fanshawe was on board as supercargo.

"It isn't as though Squire Fanshawe hadn't other sons," commiserated a neighbor, when the blinds were pulled down and crape tied on the knocker at the big stone mansion, and prayers were offered in church for the bereaved family and friends. Everybody in town, so to speak, turned out to church on that September morning to see how the family took it and to be able to criticise the funeral sermon. The Fanshawes had been a gay, worldly crowd, and this was their first sorrow, and those who had seen them in prosperity and joy wanted to behold the effect of the reverse; but they proved to be a family who did not wear the heart on the sleeve; they conducted themselves bravely behind their weeds, and restrained their tears till they might flow in private. The only excitement of the occasion, however, was worthy of the expectations of their friends. The family filed into church, black as grief and crape could make them. There were John and his mother, Sue and Hildegarde; but who was this other on the old Squire's arm, bowed with emotion, more sable than them all, in widow's veil and cap? Who? Why, it was only Louise Turner, whom they had always known. Why was she in widow's weeds and on the Squire's arm? What had happened to her? There was lively gossip, you may be sure, that day, on the way home from church.

"I remember he was kind of attentive to Louise Turner one spell," reflected Mrs. Ames.

"That's so," echoed Mrs. Blake. "Don't you remember he took her to a concert over to Danvers? He has always known her; and like as not there was something between them."

"So he has always known every other girl in town," said Mrs. Blunt, the skeptic; "and he has been just as attentive to half a dozen others, as far as I can see."

"Yes," acknowledged Mrs. Ames, reluctantly, "he was attentive to all of them on and off; but then a man may be attentive to a dozen, you know, while he only cares for one. It's odd; a woman couldn't do it; it would bore her horribly—that is, unless she's a flirt."

"Well, of course it's true," sighed Mrs. Blunt, "or else she wouldn't be in widow's weeds and in the Squire's pew; but she's the last girl I thought Aleck would care for. I can't reconcile myself to it."

The interest and surprise of this event seemed to subtract something from the solemnity of the occasion. It was not so wonderful that Aleck Fanshawe should die as that he should have been engaged to Louise Turner and no one ever have guessed it. It perplexed and disturbed Mrs. Blunt, she could hardly tell why. Perhaps she was disappointed that Aleck should have cared for such a shallow girl as Louise; and then a surprise has an irritating effect upon some natures. She upbraided herself for having so little sympathy for Louise in such a tremendous sorrow. Louise was pretty; everybody said Louise was pretty, and young men are easily pleased. Doubtless it had occurred at the last moment before his departure, and Louise had waited for his return to declare it. Aleck had been the best match in town, and, love aside, this was a great blow for Louise, with whom everybody was bound to sympathize. But Mrs. Blunt was dissatisfied with the quality as well as quantity of her own sympathy.

"It seems," said a neighbor who happened in to talk it over—"it seems that Louise heard the rumor, and rushed up to Squire Fanshawe's to know the truth, and when it was verified she went straight into hysterics, and confessed that they had been privately engaged. Of course the Squire adopted her into the family at once. They bought her mourning, the very best, and I dare say they'll give her Aleck's property—you know he had a fortune from his own mother, the Squire's first wife."

"Have you heard that John refused to believe it at first?" asked Mrs. Blunt.

"Yes; he was a little stiff at first; he never liked Louise, you know."

"It seems to me I shouldn't want to take it on trust as they've done. I should want to see letters in his own hand, or something confirmatory, not just her word for it."

"It seems to me it would be a tremendous cruelty to turn a deaf ear to her at such a time, and refuse to believe her story."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Blunt. "'Better be cheated to the last, than lose the blessed hope of truth,' as some poet says."

It was a few days after these astonishing events that Miss Betty Le Breton returned from a vacation at the mountains, without having heard of the disaster that had overtaken the Fanshawes.

"When I am married," she said, in the enthusiasm of a first acquaintance with the mountains, "I shall take my wedding tour through the hills in a buggy; it's just enchantment. Any letter for me, Aunt Ellen? Any news?"

"News? Oh dear—yes—too much. I didn't write you because I didn't want to sadden your vacation. And you and Aleck were always such friends."

"Aleck!"

"Yes. The Albatross has been lost at sea, and the Fanshawes are just heart-broken, and Louise is there with them; it seems she was engaged to Aleck privately; and her widow's weeds are very becoming. It's a dreadful, dreadful thing for her; but they say the Squire has about the same as adopted her, and that she'll have the lion's share of Aleck's money. She went in on the Squire's own arm when the funeral sermon was preached; it was very touching. Why don't you say something, Betty? I always thought you and Aleck were good friends; and Louise—"

"What is there to say?" Betty asked, directly. There was an odd lustre in her eyes, but she was not crying; she looked petrified.

"You might at least say you were sorry."

"Sorry? Oh yes"—absently—"I suppose so."

"Why, Betty, haven't you any feeling?"

"I don't know. Perhaps not. What good would it do?"

"Aleck was such a good friend to you! Do you remember when he used to come and help you with your German? I used to think he was a little in love with you, Betty; but it seems I was mistaken: and for the matter of that, it doesn't signify, now that he is dead. Indeed, it's better for you as it is; you are spared the sorrow. Why, Betty, are you sick? Is anything the matter?"

Betty had risen with a great cry, and was stretching out unavailing arms into space. "He is dead—Aleck—and he loved her, and she has a right to her sorrow; and I—"

It was three months before Betty Le Breton was able to sit up. The neighbors said she had come home from the mountains with malaria, and it was doubtful if she would ever get it out of her system. Miss Le Breton, her aunt, wisely said nothing; but when she saw Louise in her funereal garments driving by in Squire Fanshaw's carriage, she wondered if Betty were not far more miserable. Betty herself wondered why she did not die in that bitter season of despair. There seemed to be nothing to detain her here; life had come to a standstill. It was not that Aleck had died; she could have borne that, perhaps, and sorrowed bravely, and yet have lived on. That would have been grief enough, to be sure, for one heart to bear; but she would still have possessed the tender assurance of his love to compensate her. She would not have lost him utterly; she could have lived on, with the certainty of meeting him unchanged at last, just as she had existed through her tedious work-a-days, sure of his companionship at their close—the one brightness in all her sombre days, the hours that were never absent from her thoughts, the hope that had carried her through all difficulties uncomplainingly. Now there was nothing for her to live for or to die for. It seemed to her that the bloom was stripped from the world. She could not reconcile herself to her changed condition, nor adjust herself to the belief that Aleck had cared nothing for her through all the years that had been to her like heaven on earth—that he had merely been passing the time. She felt as if the solid earth had failed beneath her feet, and her life stretched out before her in dreary and barren perspective. If she could only be allowed to preserve the illusion that he loved her, wherever he might be, that would have sufficed for happiness, would have gilded all the empty years she must spend on earth without the sun of his presence. But people do not die when they have nothing to live for. Betty's aunt trusted to time to mitigate the blow; she remembered that she had herself once had a lover who deserted her; that she had cried her eyes out, and had given away all her jewelry, and believed she was done with everything; but ten years later he passed her window daily, a bald, gouty man from whom the glamour had fled. But she had forgotten that he had robbed her of the power of loving any one else, and that other lovers had sighed in vain. When Betty first went out, and began to resume her ordinary life as if nothing had happened, the Squire's family had gone abroad, and had taken Louise Turner with them to lighten the shadow of their grief; and a stone in the Squire's lot in the cemetery recorded the fact that Aleck Fanshawe had lived and died. It would have been a melancholy comfort to Betty to hang wreaths upon that great white stone that confronted her like a ghost among the shrubbery, to plant flowers about it. But how could she lavish such loving trifles in memory of the man who had deprived her of the poor privilege of weeping for him? She sometimes felt as if she would like to leave Haven forever; every road and stile and bit of wood reminded her of Aleck. It was here he met her on her daily walk from school; it was in the wood they gathered the autumn leaves, and came home laden with spoils; on this river the moonlight had found them; on this wild bank Aleck had sat and sketched the scene for her; beneath this tree he had read to her from the poets. The vey air of the places they had frequented together seemed filled with the tender words he had spoken. Could it be that he had not cared? Why, then, had he spent his last evening ashore with her? He had left early, to be sure, saying he must pack and be off by daybreak. Had he gone from her to Louise? The bough of scarlet berries he had given her that night had hung in her room ever since, where her eyes would see it on waking. The first time she was able to walk across the room after her illness she took it down and threw it upon the open fire; indeed, she took out all of his letters for the same purpose, but put them back again, not strong enough to abandon them all at once.

It was summer at Haven, but it was not summer in Betty Le Breton's heart. I think she remembered other Junes, whose flowers were no sweeter, whose woods were no greener—Junes that had borrowed something of their charm from her own happiness, that like the moon shone with borrowed light. She was trying to sing one of the old songs at her piano one twilight—songs she had sung with Aleck in their drives through the woodland aisles, where they had loved to linger; but the sobs choked her, and the tears crowded and jostled each other in her eyes; and suddenly, when the last vibration of the notes had ceased, a voice outside took up the strain and sang it through.

"It is Aleck," she cried, hurrying toward the piazza like one in a dream. Then she waked, turned back, and sat down. Supposing it was Aleck, he belonged to Louise. Of course it was a mistake. It was because she had been thinking about him. Aleck was dead, and she had no right to think of him. She never would think of him again—never; she would forget him, as he had forgotten her. Dead or alive, he could be nothing to her—nothing, nothing. He had broken her heart: could one love with a broken heart?

Somebody was coming into the room with a lighted lamp, preceded by excited voices. It was Miss Le Breton, followed by Mrs. Ames.

"Isn't it marvellous?" she was saying. "Such a shock, too, for the Squire's family, just as they were getting used to the idea of death!"

"But is it true?" asked Miss Le Breton.

Betty had shrunken into the dark corner of the long room (which one lamp only illuminated in patches) in order to hide the tears upon her eyelids.

"True as preaching. I was just getting into the train for Haven this afternoon—I had been up to town for a trifle of shopping—and I heard a familiar voice saying, 'Allow me to carry your bundle, Mrs. Ames.' It made me shiver and my blood curdle. I looked over my shoulder, expecting to see a ghost—a railway station's a queer place for a ghost, though, isn't it? Well, there stood Aleck Fanshawe. I shan't be any more surprised at the Day of Judgment."

"What a change!" cried Miss Le Breton; "and they are all in their mourning, and the stone up in the cemetery, and the estate administered upon. I wonder where Betty is?"

"Yes, seems as though they'd been to a mortal lot of expense for nothing."

"And what a happy day for Louise Turner!" sighed Miss Le Breton. "I suppose he has cabled to his father?"

Mrs. Ames answered with a hearty laugh. "That's the oddest part of it. He asked about all the folks, coming down in the train; he didn't know they'd gone to Europe. And he asked first of all after you, Betty—upon my word. 'And you don't want to know about Louise?' said I. 'Louise who?' said he. 'Why, Louise Turner, of course.' 'What about her? Is she married, or dead?' 'Married!' I cried; 'why, Aleck Fanshawe, are you mad, or making believe? Didn't you expect that Louise Turner would confess her engagement to you, you sly old dog, after the news of your death?' 'Confess her engagement to me?' he repeated, and he looked like a thunderbolt. I was frightened. 'You don't mean to say you weren't engaged to her?' I said. 'Now she's just like one of the family—wears widow's weeds for you, and went to church on the Squire's arm when your funeral sermon was preached!' 'Engaged to her!' he cried; 'I never thought of it. I am engaged to Betty Le Breton, and I never loved any one else.' I thought I'd run over and prepare your mind," pursued Mrs. Ames, "for fear of the shock. Where's Betty?"

Squire Fanshawe's family returned in season for Betty's wedding, and she took her wedding tour through the White Mountains, after all. But Louise Turner never appeared in Haven again.—*Harper's Bazar.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Workable and valuable deposits of petroleum have been discovered along the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It appears to have lost its more volatile constituents, and is found at the level of the sea beneath the recent coral formation along the shore.

Cold-air machinery has been successfully used in the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm by freezing the gravel before the excavation and keeping it in that condition until the lining was in position. In this way several large buildings have been undermined.

The *Fiber and Fabric* reports the invention of a machine that sews on buttons. It is claimed that it will perform the work of four or five girls, and will do it better, because it never slights its work, but puts in just the number of stitches it is gauged for. It will sew on buttons with two or four holes equally well, and at the rate of six per minute with twelve stitches in each.

From observations in various widely-separated cities, a German meteorologist finds that the yearly mean temperature in a town is from one to two degrees higher than in the surrounding country, the difference seeming to depend less on the size of the town than on the surroundings of the observing station. Both the daily and the absolute fluctuations are smaller in towns than in the open country.

It is difficult, says a Belgian journal, to distinguish between iron and steel tools. They have the same polish and workmanship; use will commonly show the difference. To make the distinction quickly, place the tool upon a stone, and drop upon it some diluted nitric acid (four parts of water to one of acid). If the tool remains clean, it is of iron; if of steel, it will show a black spot where touched with the acid. These spots can be easily rubbed off.

Professor Henry E. Alvord, after several hundred observations, utters the following conclusions on the formation of dew, viz., that on clear nights the temperature of the air four inches above the ground is lower than four feet above by about ten or fifteen degrees, and the soil three inches below the surface is always higher than at the surface itself. The soil exhales moisture during the night, and most of the moisture seen on plants in the moring is transpired by the plants themselves. Soil moisture supplies a large portion of the dew.

A remarkable find of meteoric iron has been recently described by Dr. Gurlt, of Bonn. This mass, which weighs about 1 1-2 pounds, was found in a piece of coal about to be used in a furnace. Close examination proves it to be of meteoric origin, and was plunged into the mass of coal during its formation in the tertiary geological epoch. It is essentially pure iron, with some contained carbon and nickel. There are other similar meteorite, as the famous masses of St. Catherine in Brazil and Braumau in Bohemia, but this is very much older and belongs to the tertiary epoch.

If it were possible to rise above the atmosphere which surrounds the earth we should see nothing but an intense and sharply-defined ball of fire, while everything else would be wrapped in total darkness. There could be no diffusion of light without an atmosphere or some similar medium for it to act upon, but if the air around us extended to a height of 700 miles the rays of the sun could not penetrate it, and we would be left in darkness. At the depth of 700 feet in the ocean the light ceases altogether, one-half of the light being absorbed in passing through seven feet of the purest water.

Ruin of a Once Profitable Business.

She (to young poet)—"How much do you get for your poems, Charley?"

Charley (with pride)—"From two to five dollars."

She—"Well, isn't that very little, Charley? I see that Sir Walter Scott got ten thousand dollars for one of his."

Charley—"Yes, but you see writing poetry isn't the business it used to be. There's too much competition."—*New York Sun.*

A Louisiana judge decides that a man who loses money at poker may recover from the man who sells him the chips.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

MRS. BOWSER'S ACCOUNT OF SOME FAMILY DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. B. Suddenly Developes a Fondness for Titles—Where is Zanzibar?—What Was Longfellow?

Mr. Bowser is a great man to "break out in spots." The other evening, after he had lighted a cigar and got his feet braced on the mantel he suddenly observed:

"Mrs. Bowser, has it never occurred to you to call me Judge?"

"Never!" I promptly replied, for he had complained of the biscuit at supper.

"Nor Colonel?"

"No!"

"While I could probably have gone to the Supreme bench, or been commissioned Colonel," he softly continued, "I did not care for the honor. I am not one, Mrs. Bowser, to clutch at titles in order to lift myself up, but I didn't know but it might please you to be known as Mrs. Judge Bowser."

"I don't want the title."

"Very well, Mrs. Bowser. If you have no care for social distinction I'm sure I haven't. If your ambition is to plank yourself in the house with that wall-eyed baby and pay no attention to the demands of society I might as well join another lodge."

I felt a bit conscience-stricken over the way I had acted, and after awhile I went out and told the cook to call him Judge when she came in with the last scuttle of coal. When she came she managed to bump him to give her an excuse for saying: "Excuse me, Constable—excuse me!"

There was a solemn silence for five minutes after she left the room. Then Mr. Bowser observed:

"Perhaps, on the whole, Mrs. Bowser, it would be as well not to attempt to call me by any title. Hired help is so stupid, you know?"

On a late occasion, as our fireside was a scene of peace and happiness, Mr. Bowser softly remarked:

"Mrs. Bowser, whenever it comes handy you'd better throw out hints to your lady friends that you were educated abroad."

"Why?"

"Well, it will increase their respect for you."

"But I was educated in the little red school house at Perryville, you know, and have never been out of the State."

"Don't talk so loud, as Jane may be listening! I told a friend only the other day that I was educated abroad, and had been through all the art galleries of Europe."

"What place did you say you studied at?"

"Zanzibar."

"Why, my dear, that's in Africa!"

"It is! Now that shows what you know! Zanzibar is in Germany. Mrs. Bowser, I don't want to crow over you on the subject of education, but when you display such lamentable ignorance of geography I have to feel glad that my school days were not wasted."

"I say it's in Africa!"

"Mrs. Bowser!"

"And I'll prove it by the atlas!"

"If you do I'll give you $50 in cash!"

I got out the atlas, and there, over on the east coast of the Dark Continent was Zanzibar, as every school child knows.

"I'll take that fifty," I quietly remarked.

"No, you won't! Some fool of a map-maker has gone and got drunk and mixed things up, and I'm not going to pay for it. When I know that Zanzibar is in Germany I know it just as well as the atlas or anybody else."

"Did this friend of yours ask you what old master you preferred?"

"Yes, ma'am, and I was posted there, too. You may think I go sloshing around with both eyes shut and my tongue hanging out, Mrs. Bowser, but that's where you are dead lame. I told him Longfeller."

"Mr. Bowser!"

"What now! You don't s'pose I said Sam Patch or Buffalo Bill, do you?"

"But Longfellow was not a painter at all, he was a poet."

He drew in his breath until his face was as red as a beet, and he jumped up and down and flourshed his arms like a wind-mill, and finally got voice to roar out.

"I'll bet you nine hundred thousand million quadrillion dollars to that old back comb in your hair! Mrs. Bowser, such assumption and assurance on your part is unbearable!"

"Jane may hear you."

"Jane be hanged, and you, too! Mrs. Bowser, I demand an apology for this insult!"

"Wait till I prove that Longfellow was not an artist, but a poet."

"I'll give you a million dollars if you do it."

I got down the volume of poems by Longfellow which Mr. Bowser had given me the year before, and then I went to the encyclopedia and made a tight case on him. He was at first inclined to give in, but directly he struck the table such a blow that baby screamed out, and then shouted:

"I see how it is! You are looking for Longfellow all the time, and I distinctly stated that it was Long*feller!* If the printers have got drunk and left the name out am I to blame?"

"Mr. Bowser, I believe I will say I was educated abroad. I believe I will do it to please you."

"Oh! you will! Well, you needn't do anything of the kind! Folks would all know by your freckles that you sat in the sun in some country school foundry! Mrs. Bowser, you've broken up the peace of this fireside by your malicious conduct, and you needn't set up for me ~~to-night!~~ I may not come home before to-morrow!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Exhausted Muscular Power.

Br. Forret has published some very curious instances of exhausted muscular power. Of course, the writer's cramp is a case in point; but there are "professional movements" other than writing which exhaust the powers of those who use them. Violinists lose the power of manipulating the strings with their left hand, and violincello players that of "making the nut" with their left thumb; compositors cease to have power over the stick; tailors can no longer sew, and even nail makers can at last no longer use the hammer. It is sagaciously suggested that, in view of this disastrous state of things, everybody should have a second calling to fall back upon when the first gives out.

A Phase of Life.

This world is full of curious things,
 As you from this will see:
When I was only twenty-four
 Miss Jones was thirty-three.

Time hurries on, the years have fled,
 I'm thirty-three and more;
And here's the curious thing—Miss Jones
 Is only twenty-four.

—*Boston Budget.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

In 1457 the Psalter was printed in Latin. This is the first book published bearing a date.

In one of the French schools there is a natural magnet which is capable of lifting four times its own weight.

Of seventy-three important towns in Colorado, twelve are above 5,000 feet and ten above 10,000 feet above sea level.

There is a law in Switzerland which compels every newly married couple to plant trees shortly after the ceremony of marriage. The trees ordered to be planted on wedding days are the pine and weeping willow, and on natal days the birch.

The Arkansas was a monster armor-plated "ram" of the Confederate Navy. Her mission was to "drive the Yankees from New Orleans." For that purpose she went down the river, but encountering three Union gunboats, the Essex, Cayuga and Sumter, she was driven on ashore and set on fire.

In 1850 Chicago had less than 30,000 people, Philadelphia 340,000 and New York 515,000; in 1880 Chicago had 503,000, Philadelphia 847,000, and New York 1,206,000. In other words, Chicago, notwithstanding its enormous growth, had not added as many thousands as either of the older cities.

It is stated that three inches of the backbone of a colored man twenty-one years old were recently removed by surgery in a hospital at Cincinnati in order to restore to him the power of locomotion, which he had lost through a portion of his backbone having been eaten away by disease, and the patient is now able to walk a few steps, and promises to be entirely cured.

At the present time the number of deaf mutes in the world is estimated to be from 700,000 to 800,000, and of these some sixty three per cent. are said to be born deaf, the others losing their hearing by different causes. In the care and education of this vast number about 400 institutions only are provided, containing less than 27,000 inmates of both sexes and employing 2,000 teachers.

It is pointed out that the British Empire extends over a far larger territory than that which was governed by ancient Rome, the superficies of the latter being 1,500,000 square leagues. No English speaking people is under foreign rule, whilst Britain governs nearly 300,000,000 individuals belonging to all nations and speaking all the languager of the world, as, for instance, Germans (Heligoland), Spaniards (Gibraltar), Greeks, Italians, Turks (Cyprus), Arabs (Aden), Dutch (Africa), French (Mauritius), Chinese, Indians, Persians (Asia), etc

Known by their Foreheads.

"I cannot express an opinion on the subject of palmistry or even upon phrenology," said a well-known surgeon to a reporter of the New York *Mail and Express* recently, "for I have never studied either of them, but I do know that the forehead has a language of its own. By studying it the character of the person can be determined almost to a certainty. Take a man who has a very retreating forehead, which is low and shallow, you will find him deficient in intellect. If only slightly retreating, or what appears to be retreating, from the fullness of the forms over the eyes, you will find him very susceptible, very imaginative, as well as humorous and witty. Ride on an elevated train some day and compare the foreheads of those persons you know with such of their characteristics as you may be acquainted with, and you will find that those noted as being slow and dull will have very projecting foreheads. On the other hand, among men noted for their solid understanding, powers of concentration and studious habits you will find a pependicular forehead, rather high and well rounded at the temples. Note a man whose forehead is crossed perpendicularly between the eyebrows with wrinkles of the same length. Yon may be sure he is an ill-tempered man. Wrinkles, however, of unusual length indicate deep thought. Sensitiveness and geniality is shown by a low, arched forehead, full at the temples, and when combined with a great fullness over the eyes denotes an improvable and idealistic nature. Persons possessing poetic, ardent and sensitive natures not unfrequently have a blue vein forming a letter "y" in an open, smooth and low forehead. High, narrow, wholly unwrinkled foreheads, over which the skin is tightly drawn, show a weakness of will power, and a lack of imagination or susceptibility, while foreheads not entirely projecting, but having knotty protuberances, give vigor of mind and harsh, oppressive activity and perseverance. I have used this philosophy of the forehead for many years in my practice, and attribute much of my success to its understanding. A patient's forehead is always visible to the physicion, and by studying it for a moment he can generally get a good idea of the kind of person he has to deal with, and can act and recommend a treatment to conform to the patient's "individuality."

Washington's Tripe.

Once upon a time, Cary & Co., of London, the commission merchants who turned Washington's tobacco crops into hard cash, presented to him two jars of Bristol pickled tripe. Each jar held about two gallons. There was a special pottery at Bristol for the manufacture of these jars, each of which had burnt on its front surface the curer's name, as a guarantee of the genuineness of its contents.

The brand sent to Mount Vernon was that of "Hamlin," and Washington was so fond of it that pickled tripe was a standing dish on his table.

"Dear Cary," he wrote to the senior member of the firm, "Mrs. Washington joins me in warm thanks to you for your considerate present of two large stone jars of pickled tripe. I must ask you to arrange for four similar jars, in wicker-basket casing, packed in outer casks, to be shipped for my account direct from the owners. Dental infirmity impels my caring for this necessary item in our domestic commissariat."—*Youth's Companion.*

Awkward Pauses.

Magistrate—"You are evidently a scoundrel."

Prisoner—"I am not as much of a scoundrel as you—."

Magistrate (fiercely)—"What's that, sir?"

Prisoner—"Seem to suppose."

Magistrate—"Well, maybe not. Hereafter don't indulge in any awkward pauses."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Ferdinand Ward is said to be still working a small printing press at Sing Sing. He is described as thin and haggard in appearance, shuns observation and looks nobody in the eye.

WHAT IS IT TO THEE?

'Twas a winter day, and white with new snow;
I saw a little maid past the window go,
With a bright, bright hood, and a face fair to see—
 But what was it to me?

For I was a boy that looked through the glass,
And nodded to see the little maid pass,
With the scarlet hood and fringe of fur—
 And what was it to her?

'Tis winter; the white snow is new again;
I stand with a woman and look through the pane;
Mayhap like the sweet hooded maid is she—
 But what is it to thee?

—*James Vila Blake.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A bad sign—Endorsing a worthless note.

The poet who sings of the light and fleecy snow never shoveled off a sidewalk.—*Philadelphia Call.*

There is a man in Burlington so bow-legged that when the children are playing cars they use him for a tunnel.—*Burlington Free Press.*

An Indiana girl has been born without a mouth. She will very soon begin to realize that she has forgotten something.—*Burlington Free Press.*

We notice in a newspaper some verses headed: "The Seven Ages of Woman." After a woman is thirty she abolishes the other six.—*Somerville Journal.*

His mamma warned him,
 But the boy knew best;
And now a pain he carries
 'Neath his vest.

—*Merchant Traveler.*

An astronomer claims to have discovered stars lately which the most powerful telescopes are unable to reveal. We advise him to sprinkle ashes on his sidewalk.—*Life.*

"Ah, my beloved, may I hope to clasp you to-morrow to my bosom and depict to you again our future happiness in the glowing colors of phantasy?" "No, love, not to-morrow—to-morrow is washing-day."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

THE CONTENTED MAN.

Who would the most contented mortal see,
 He need not ride the country spurned and booted;
For sure the chimney sweep is he,
 Since he so constantly is sooted.

—*Boston Courier.*

The man who is in the habit of using profane language should be brave and strong and able at all times to defend himself and his opinions, for if ever at any time he should be obliged to eat his own words, he would doubtless find the dose extremely unpalatable.—*Boston Courier.*

"And that is silver ore, is it?" said Mrs. Snaggs, as she examined a piece of curious-looking mineral. "Yes, my dear," replied her husband. "And how do they get the silver out?" "They smelt it." "Well, that's queer," she added, after applying her nose to the ore; "I smelt it, too, but didn't get any silver."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

HEALTH HINTS.

None of the minor "ills" is more troublesome than an ingrowing nail. By pouring hot tallow over the nail, the hardened flesh about it is shrunken and relief is immediate.

When any part of the skin has been frozen, apply ice, snow or cold water. The vicinity of a fire and warm room should be avoided. If the part blisters treat it as you would a burn.

A drop of cold water, placed in the lobe of the ear will put a stop to hiccough, or if this does not produce the desired effect, press firmly on the arteries of the wrist, where the pulse is felt.

A growing inability to sleep in sickness is ominous of a fatal result; in apparent health it indicates the failure of the mind and madness; so, on the other hand, in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger af restoration.

A bad breath may be cured as follows, no matter what the cause: Three hours after breakfast a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potash, two drachms; sweetened water, four ounces; wash the mouth occasionally with the mixture, and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's.

In cerebral exhaustion, active muscular exercise in reasonable amount and variety may be allowed and enjoyed; in spinal exhaustion, relative, and in some cases absolute rest is demanded, or only passive exercise for a shorter or longer time, as may be, according to special peculiarities of the individual.

A correspondent of the *Lancet* says: "A few years ago, when in China, I became acquainted with the fact of the natives when suffering with facial neuralgia using oil of peppermint, which they lightly applied to the seat of pain with a camel-hair pencil. Since then, in my own practice, I frequently employ this oil as a local anæsthetic, not only in neuralgia, but also in gout, with remarkably good results.—*Health and Home.*

Origin of the Potato.

Before the conference held in London the other day, in connection with the potato tercentenary, Mr. W. S. Mitchell read a paper stating that the potato had been introduced into England by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. He believed that Drake had originally obtained the tuber from South America, either by purchase or plunder, and had conveyed it to England at the conclusion of the voyage in which he relieved Raleigh's Virginian colony.

Mr. Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S., read a paper upon "Potato Cultivation by the Incas and other Andean Nations." He said that the original home of the potato was in the Cordilleras of the Andes in South America. There it had been cultivated from time immemorial over an extent of 3,000 miles. When the Spaniards first arrived the potato was a domesticated plant in the kingdom of the Chibchas, in the province of Quito, throughout the empire of the Incas of Peru, and in Chili. This fact of its immemorial cultivation rendered it difficult to ascertain with certainty the localities where the potato was indigenous. It was most probable, on the whole, that the potato originally grew wild in suitable localities throughout the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili. The potato was unknown farther north than the highlands of Bogota in Colombia, and it was there that one of the three American civilizations had its root, namely, that called by the Spanish conquerors the Mysca nation. Its people spoke a language called Chibcha, which is now extinct. But vocabularies have been preserved, and they revealed the fact that the ancient people of Bogota cultivated the potato extensively, and had produced several varieties.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1887.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—Col. S T. Carrow, former United States marshal, died at his home in Washington, Beaufort county, this morning, aged about 70 years.

—The President has received an invitation to attend the winter carnival being held in Montreal this week. He declined with thanks.

INDIANA. — The Legislature in joint ballot elected David Turpie, dem., to succeed Harrison, rep., as U. S. Senator The vote was 76 to 74 The republicans will contest the election.

—The loss to the Virginia Midland Railroad by the recent wreck is $50,000. Twenty-four freight cars fell through the trestle over Bannister river, four miles south of Chatham, killing the brakeman, and seriously injuring the conductor and engineer.

—The New York *Sun* says: The excise commissioners have resolved to reduce the number of the licensed drinking places in New York city. There are 9,000 of them, and this the board say "is wholly inconsistent with a high degree of public morality and safety, but it is directly conducive to poverty, wretchedness and crime.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN THE WEST. —CHICAGO, February 7.—A shock of earthquake about 4 o'clock yesterday morning was reported last night from St. Louis, Springfield, Terre Haute, and elsewhere. It appears to have been very generally felt throughout Central and Southern Illinois and Indiana. No damage as known.

—The statement of the vote by which the nomination of J C. Matthews for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia was rejected in the Senate settles the question of the responsibility for his defeat. Only three Republicans voted for him in the whole Republican Senate, and he was defeated by Republican votes.

PROHIBITSON.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed a resolution to submit prohibition to a vote of the people.

The prohibition question in the Legislature of West Viaginia failed by one vote,—17 voting for it,—it roquiring 18 votes to submit the question to a vote of the people.

The Senate of Alabama passed, by a vote of twenty-six to one, a joint resolution providing for submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic to the people, at the next general election.

THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED.—LONDON, Feb. 1.— Dispatches just received from Rio Janeiro report that the steamship Kapunda, from London for Amsterdam, with a large number of emigrants on board, collided with an unknown vessel near the coast of Brazil and sunk almost immediately. Three hundred of those on board the Kapunda were drowned. The remainder were landed at Bahia.

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMAS S. ASHE. —This distinguished gentleman and jurist died at his home in Wadesboro, this morning at 11:45 o'clock.

Judge Ashe was in his 77th year. He was first elected Judge of the Supreme Court in August, 1878, and re-elected last November. He served several terms as member of Congress from the Charlotte district, and was elected Confederate States Senator in 1862, defeating the Hon. Edwin G. Reade. Judge Ashe was the candidate for Governor in 1868 against Gov. Holden and was defeated. He was a man of eminent purity of character and the State has lost a valuable officer and citizen.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

—*The Tradesman's* weekly report of new enterprises in the South includes among others, the Lynchburg Trust and Construction Company, of Lynchburg, Va., with $200,000,000 capital; the Anniston, Ala., Pipe Foundry; the East End Improvement Company, of Chattonooga, $1,000,000 capital; the Warrior Coal, Iron and Land Company, of Warrior, Ala., besides a large number of diversified industries. The real estate sales in Chattanooga have aggregated over $1,000,000 during the week.

Heavy and Destructive Freshets in Western Rivers.

CINCINNATI, February 4.— There is a heavy freshet in the Ohio river and at 10 o'clock this morning the water stood at 54 feet 10 inches and rising. Nearly all railroads leading from the city have to discharge passengers in the suburbs, as access to the Central passenger depot was cut off, and a little more rise will cut off some of the freight depots. Disastrous floods are reported in Big Sanday, Little Miami, and Licking rivers. At Falmouth, on the latter river, distilleries and saw-mills and other manufactories are submerged and suffered much loss. The river is full of the contents of fields and granaries. Many bridges on turnpikes were carried away throughout the country. Six inches more of water will cut off street travel between Newport and Covington.

The report of Walter Bingham's being in the vicinity of his old home seems to be well founded and is rapidly gaining credence in Alamance, Durham and Orange counties.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of Charlotte Observer.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—The following bills were introduced to-day:

To more effectually prevent the sale of liquor to minors, and to enforce the Sunday law.

To require justices of the peace to give bond for the performance of duty.

The bill in reference to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad was taken up, which created an interesting debate. A motion to recommit was lost.

Adams offered a substitute directing the State Treasurer to return to the road the bonds deposited for convict labor, but not the bonds for convict labor prior to the ratification of the act of February 7, 1883, said bonds not to be returned until the road is completed to Patterson.

It proposes to furnish two hundred and 50 convicts at $125,000 per annum.

Adams' substitute was lost, ayes 17, nays 30.

The bill passed its second reading, ayes 30, nays 17. It was then taken up and placed upon its third reading and passed, ayes 31, nays 16, all the amendments being voted down.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:

To abolish the county board of education.

Fries, (by request) the following bills: To amend chapter 237, laws of 1885, relating to the State board of health: to repeal chapter 355, laws of 1885, relating to the analysis in poison cases; to amend chapter 1, vol. 2 of the Code; all referred to the committee on agriculture.

To reduce the rate of taxation from 25 cents to 20 cents on the $100 valuation, and to increase the school tax from 12½ cents to 16⅔ cents on property and from 37½ cents to 50 cents on polls.

Ewarts' railroad commission bill was called up as the special order. The bill provides for the appointment of 3 commissioners by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

Pritchard offered an amendment that the commissioners be elected by popular vote.

Osborne's amendment was to elect them by the Legislature.

Speller amended that the commissioners not interfere with politics.

A general discussion ensued, pending which the House adjourned.

The Speaker gave notice that the county government bill would come up as the special order to-morrow.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Bill to reduce the fees on impounded stock.

To regulate special proceedings.

To protect labor.

To incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the law relating to freights.

The special order to exempt new industries from taxation for 5 years, was taken up and discussed by Lockey, Williams, of Davidson, and Kerr. The previous question was ordered— ayes 15, nays 25.

Bill allowing officers whose bonds are refused by commissioners to appeal to the Superior court was tabled.

HOUSE.—The bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics, with an amendment that the expenses of the same be paid out of the fund appropriated to the agricultural department was reported favorably.

Bill to create a physicians' lien law.

To abolish the county boards of education.

The railroad commission bill was then taken up and petitions from business men of Durham, Weldon, Wilson, Endfield, &c., were read, asking its passage.

Parsons offered an amendment to reduce the pay of the commissioners from $2,500 to $2,000.

Overman supported the bill, and York opposed it.

Fries moved to table the bill. An ayes and noes vote was taken on this motion, resulting in its defeat by a vote of 28 to 75.

Overman moved to continue the consideration without adjournment. Lost.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—To extend the time of the organization of the Danbury Iron and Steel Company.

To allow deputy clerks to probate and take private examinations.

To allow mayors of incorporated towns to perform the marriage ceremony.

To amend the law in regard to fornication and adultery.

To incorporate the Durham Land and Security company. Passed second reading.

The bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics was taken up. The discussion was lively between Messrs. Lockey, Shober, Clark, Alexander, McIver and others. The principles of the Knights of Labor were discussed. Lockey denounced Shober as no friend of the laboring man. Shober indignantly denied the allegation. Finally the bill was referred to the committee on agriculture by a vote of ayes 25, nays 15.

NOTE.—The bill passed and enrolled yesterday, with regard to challenges to jurors reads as follows: "That in the trial of all criminal cases, where a special venire shall be ordered by the court, the party charged with the commission of the crime, shall have the same causes of challenge to the jurors summoned on the special venire as now exist to tales jurors in cases of minor offenses." It was amended as follows: "In all cases of capital felony, when there are two or more defendants on trial, the State shall have the right to peremptorily challenge without showing any cause therefor, four jurors for each defendant and the same challenges for cause as the defendant has under this act."

HOUSE.—Bill to establish the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The bill is the one presented by the Farmer's State Convention.

The railroad commission was taken up. After a few remarks from several members, Ewart called the previous question. Sustained—ayes 38, nays 5.

An amendment was offered that the commissioners be elected by popular vote. Lost—ayes 38, nays 59.

From Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

Other amendments were withdrawn save two or three, which Ewart, the author of the bill, accepted. The bill, after a great deal of wrangling, and much display of feeling, came up on its second reading. Speaker Webster ordered the Clerk to call his name as the member from Rockingham.

The result was 54 to 54. There were two changes and one vote added, and then the Clerk announced the result as ayes 56, nays 55. There was considerable applause, mainly on the Democratic side of the House.

Before this had subsided Speaker Webster laid before the House, on its third reading, the bill to repeal the county government, which had passed its second reading. In an instant Pinnix, the author of the bill, called for the previous question. Overman moved to table the bill. Prichard demanded the yeas and nays.

There was great excitement as the vote was taken. The clerk announced the vote—ayes 55, noes 55. In a second the Speaker repeated this announcement, and then said: As Speaker of the House of Representatives, I cast my vote against the bill.

A ROAR OF APPLAUSE.

Instantly there arose on the Democratic side and lobbies a perfect roar of applause and cheers. Members sprang from their seats and waived their hats. This outburst was too much for Tyre York, Radical leader, and he demanded that the Speaker preserve order. York was in a passion of rage. As soon as order was restored he created a still greater sensation by saying that he was informed by a gentleman in the loby that his tally of the vote cast for the railway commission bill did not agree with that of the clerk's as announced, and that the bill had been defeated. After some sharp words the Clerk read the vote over. Sure enough, it was discovered that there was an error, and that the vote was, properly, 56 to 56. The House was now wild with excitement.

AGAIN BREAKS THE TIE.

Speaker Webster again stepped into the breach and broke the tie. He said: "I have looked into the law and rulings on the subject, and find that I have one vote on this floor as a member from Rockingham county. I have another vote in case of a tie as Speaker of this House. Believing that the masses of the people of North Carolina desire to have this bill pass, I cast my vote aye." There was applause at this, mainly on the Democratic side.

York appealed from the Speaker's ruling that he had a right to vote both as a member and as Speaker. A vote was taken, and the House by a handsome majority sustained the Speaker. This caused more applause. The bill was made the special order on its third reading for next Wednesday at noon. The House then adjourned.

There has been increasing talk since the House adjourned as to whether the Speaker had a right to vote twice.

Lawyers are divided in opinion on the subject. Some declare the act was unwarranted.

Republicans are very angry with Webster for his vote on the county-government bill, and the railway people who are here in numbers are indignant against him for what they call his double vote on the railway-commission bill. J. J. Mott, leader of one faction of the Republicans, is here lobbying for the railway-commission bill, while Logan Harris, leader of the other faction of the party, is working against it.

Correspondence of Charlotte Observer.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—A bill was introduced amending the constitution so as to elect members of the Legislature every four years, etc.

To amend the charter of the Statesville Air Line road.

The bill to provide appropriation for the agricultural department was taken up. Pending the amendment limiting the expenses to $20,000 a year after much discussion the previous question was lost A motion to refer was lost; ayes 18, nays 20. The pending amendment was then adopted, ayes 25, nays 13. The amendment of Mr. Mason, of Orange, to abolish the department was lost; ayes 1, nays 38. The bill then passed the second reading by a vote of ayes 25, nays 12.

HOUSE.—Mr. Candler claimed that he voted against tabling the county government bill, yesterday, and his vote was ordered so recorded.

The Speaker announced that this broke the tie and the bill would come up again, and Mr. York moved to expunge the second vote of the Speaker.

Leazer took the chair and ruled the motion out of order. York offered a resolution covering the matter Referred to the judiciary committee.

Speaker Webster took the chair and announced that he had looked carefully into the question as to his right to vote twice on the railroad commission bill, and found there was a precedent in his favor, to be found in the Colonial Records, upon the vote to move the capital from Brunswick to Wilmington. He had consulted with gentlemen well versed in parliamentary law and they had sustained his action.

The county government bill was again taken up and made the special order of next Tuesday.

Mr. Pearson gave notice that he would move to reconsider the railroad commission bill.

The following bills passed second and third readings:

To incorporate the North Carolina steel and iron company.

To extend the time for the completion of the Roanoke railroad.

The bill to enhance the value of the State's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad, etc., was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The death of Judge Thos. S. Ashe was announced, when the House adjourned out of respect to his memory.

SENATE, Jan. 5.—A resolution was introduced asking Congress to pass a law for the relief of widows of the keeper's of life saving stations:

A bill to change the name of Company Shops to Burlington passed the final reading in both houses.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to creat a board of pardons.

To amend the charter of Mt. Airy.

York for the committee on privileges and elections, reported that the committee had invested the contested election case of Brim against Franklin, from Surry county, and that Franklin sitting member is entitled to his seat. The report was unanimously adopted. This is the last of the contested cases in the House.

Fries offered resolutions which was adopted, raising a special committee to examine all acts allowing convicts to corporations and to also report upon the best means of employing such convicts as cannot be taken out of the penitentiary.

The following bills passed third reading:

To incorporate the Durham & Northern Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Danville & Carolina Railroad.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the funeral of Judge Ashe to take place Sunday afternoon at Wadesboro—a special train to take members of the Legislature free. The school bill was made the special order for next Friday.

Feb. 7—SENATE.—Bill to establish and maintain a normal and collegiate institute for the negroes in North Carolina.

To amend charter of the town of Taylorsville.

To amend charter of the Yadkin Railroad Company.

To amend section 1267 of the Code, relating to titles of land sold for taxes.

To incorporate the Cheraw and Southern Railroad.

The session was devoted entirely to private calendar.

HOUSE.—Barely a quorum was present. Among the important bills introduced were the following:

To prohibit the sale of poisonous or drugged liquors, and to appoint an inspector of liquors for each county.

The bill to allow the shipment of partridges from Guilford county, failed to pass.

HICKORY, N. C., Feb. 3.—Intelligence has reached Hickory of an impromptu duel which occurred yesterday evening near Creston, Ashe county, between Dr. J. A. Wilcox and John Baker. The former is a distinguished physician and was the Republican candidate for Congress in his district last year. Baker is a Democratic politician and was defeated for the Legislature in the contest last fall. Until that contest these gentlemen were the warmest friends. They met on the mountain side yesterday and began firing at each other. Baker was dangerously wounded in the head.

Gov. Scales appointed M. A. Angier, Esq., of Durham, a director of N. C. R. R., vice Duncan Cameron.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Hearing, destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Costiveness, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made.—James Eccles, Poland, Ohio.

I suffered from Constipation, and, consequently, from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health.—W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely.—D. Burke, Saco, Me. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

From Washington.

There is a petition before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia attacking the Civil Service Commission, by asserting its unconstitutionality, because it confers on a board created by a legislative branch of the Government powers of selection and appointment expressly reserved to the President by the Constitution. Various other reasons are also set out in the paper.

The President has approved the act to fix a day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon.

The President signed the interstate commerce bill, and it thus has become a law.

Treasurer Jordan admitted to-day that Secretary Manning is to be president and he (Jordan) is to be vice president of the Western National Bank of the city of New York. The resignations of both officials are in the hands of the President, and will be accepted in due time.

—Secretary Lamar, in a communication to Congress, states that to carry out the provisions of the Mexican Pension bill an additional appropriation for $4,663,104 will be required for making the first yearly payment, and an increase of 221 in the clerical force of the pension office, aggregating an annual addition to the pay-roll of the office of $257,000. The communication also states that the probable number of surviving enlisted men of the various classes described in the Mexican bill is 34,748, and the number of widows, orphans, &c., is 13,836.

—No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending towards consumption. It affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—G. G. Myrover has sold out his entire interest in the Fayetteville *Observer and Gazette* to George D. Haigh, who formerly filled the editorial chair of that paper.

—The residence of William H. Hoskins, living near Summerfield, Guilford county, was totally destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved, the inmates of the house, making their escape in their night clothes.

—The measles are about to take Iredell county, and cases of them are multiplying. It is not confined to Iredell county, however, but seems to be all over this section of the State, and to make the matter worse it is complicated in many cases with "contagious buticular disease" vulgarly known as the itch.—*Statesville Landmark.*

[Corr. Richmond Dispatch.]

—A letter from Poor's Ford, Rutherford county, says that A. F. Smith, a storekeeper and gauger, accidentally shot and instantly killed John Henderson while they were shooting at a mark. Both were fast friends. Both were farmers and young men.

—A strange case of forgery attracts attention in Pitt county. G. A. Stancill, a farmer of wealth and social position, "raised" the amount of a mortgage given him by a negro tenant, after the instrument had been executed The law, so greatly ridiculed of late, is vindicated in this instance, for Stancill is fined $500 and is in jail for four months.

—The catching of shad is always an event in the eastern part of the State. These superb fish are making their appearance, and in a few weeks promise to be plentiful. It is observable that there is renewed interest in the fisheries this year. The indications are that the season will be favorable, and special preparations are in progress.

—It is said that in Iredell county there exists a real case of hydrophobia in a mule. The animal is the property of Mr. Osborne Hucks, and it was bitten by a vagrant cur January 5th. A week ago the mule became violent, A negro man named George Gay attempted to hold the mule's mouth open that it might be bled. The mule bit the man's right forefinger entirely off. Water was brought and the mule went into spasms and appeared to suffer intensely. Now Gay is in terrible fear of hydrophobia. The Paris madstone was applied but would not adhere, and the frightened man left for Newton to try the virtues of the Weedon mad-stone. His friends fear the worst, and the matter causes great excitement. It is a very remakable case in all respects.

CHICAGO FEB 1.—Miss Van Zant and August Spies the condemned anarchist, were married to-day by proxy, the groom being represented by his brother. A Justice of the Peace officiated.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

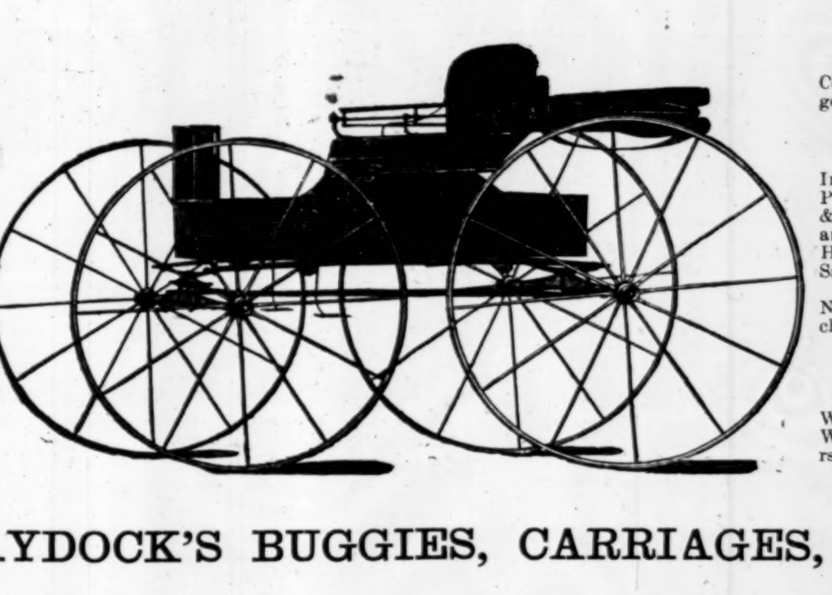
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of al goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Stee Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES is delivered by carriers in all the cities, towns and villages surrounding Philadelphia for SIX CENTS a week, and is sold by boys and newsdealers for ONE CENT a copy. It is universally conceded to be the BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD for the price, publishing all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce and Money Markets and ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD in a compact and readable form. Independent in everything. It is not excelled in Quality or Quantity by any paper at any price. By Mail— Four Months, $1. One Year, $3 postpaid. One Month, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

SIXTY-FOUR Columns of magazine-newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting, instructive. The ANNALS OF THE WAR, by active participants, illustrated; Woman's World, contributed to by some of the BEST WOMEN WRITERS IN AMERICA; The Latest Fashions; TIMES YOUNG PEOPLE—by themselves; ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; Topics of the Time; Pointed Editorial Comment; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and ALL THE NEWS are among its attractions. Terms, $2 per annum; clubs of ten, $15, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

12 Pages—96 Columns—5 Cents—$2.00 a Year.

Address THE TIMES, Times Building, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE.

McCormick
MOWERS & REAPERS.
Clipper and F. F.
PLOWS.
Hoes, Traces,
Hames, &c.

MACHINERY
of all kinds.
ENGINES & BOILERS,
Mill Supplies,
Belting and Oils.
Corn and Flour Mills.

HARNESS
of all styles.
Manufactured by us
and Guaranteed
1st CLASS.
Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25–6m.

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

SHOE FINDINGS.

No. 44—3m.

MUNN & Co.
PATENTS
ESTABLISHED 1846
NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA

he most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW and Grist MILLS, Steam Engines Gin Powers Cider Mills Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa

E. A. GRIFFITH
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.

Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines & Plants suitable for permanent orchard planting and stock for Nurserymen.

Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catalogue sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

DO NOT NEGLECT TO READ.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Vol. I., No. 2. For February.

IT CONTAINS:

JULIUS CÆSAR AS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. *Frontispiece.* From the Bust in the Museo Chiramonti, in the Vatican. Engraved by W. B. Closson, after a photograph from the original.
THE LIKENESSES OF JULIUS CÆSAR. With illustrations from the author's collection. John C. Ropes.
THE RESIDUARY LEGATEE; OR, THE POST-HUMOUS JEST OF THE LATE JOHN AUSTIN. *Part First* —THE WILL. J. S. of Dale.
HALF A CURSE. A Story. Octave Thanet.
IVORY AND GOLD. Poem. Charles Henry Luders.
REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS. *Second Paper.*—THE SIEGE. With illustrations from portraits and documents in Mr. Washburne's possession., E. B. Wahsburne, Ex-Minister to France.
SETH'S BROTHER'S WIFE.—Chapters VI.—IX. Harold Frederic.
THE LAST FURROW. Charles Edwin Markham.
GLIMPSES AT THE DIARIES OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. SOCIAL LIFE AND CHARACTER IN THE PARIS OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Second (concluding) Paper.* Annie Cary Morris.
THE STORY OF A NEW YORK HOUSE. II. Illustrated by A. B Frost, F. Hopkinson Smith and G. W. Edwards. H. C. Bunner.
OUR NAVAL POLICY. A LESSON FROM 1861. James Russell Soley, U. S. Navy.
THE DUCHARMES OF THE BASKATONGE. Duncan Campbell Scott. A Story AFTER DEATH. Poem. Louise Chandler Moulton.
M. COQUELIN. Brander Matthews.
RUSSIAN NOVELS. Thomas Sergeant Perry.

25 CENTS A NUMBER.

$3.00 A YEAR.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,
743 and 745 Broadway, N. Y.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York.
or JAMES P CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.
No. 2—1m.

DO NOT READ THIS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE

STOCK OF CLOTHING

of M. M. STEIN, at a great sacrifice, we shall close out this

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT AND BELOW COST.

The Goods are all new and stylish, Mr. Stein having sold all of his old goods at auction last Summer. This complete stock of goods must be sold within

NINETY DAYS

without fail. This is a genuine closing out sale and not a cleaning sale of old and shop-worn goods.

	Worth	We sel at
Mens' Worsted Suits,	$22.00	$13.90
Mens' Sack Suits, Square and Round,	18.00	11.75
Mens' all Wool Suits,	12.50	9.50
Mens' Good Wool Suits,	10.00	5 00
Mens' Overcoats, Finest Quality,	20.00	12.50

Good Overcoats from $2.00 to $5.00.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats at and below cost.
Mens' Fine Hats worth from $2.00 to $3.00 sold at from $1 to $1.75.
Best Shirt in town only 75 cents.
Undershirts and Drawers from 20 cents up.
Neckties worth 75 cents we sell at 25 cents.
Jewelry almost given away.
Handkerchiefs sold at less than cost.
Rubber Coats sold below cost.

If you give us a call before buying elsewhere you will

SAVE MONEY.

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER,

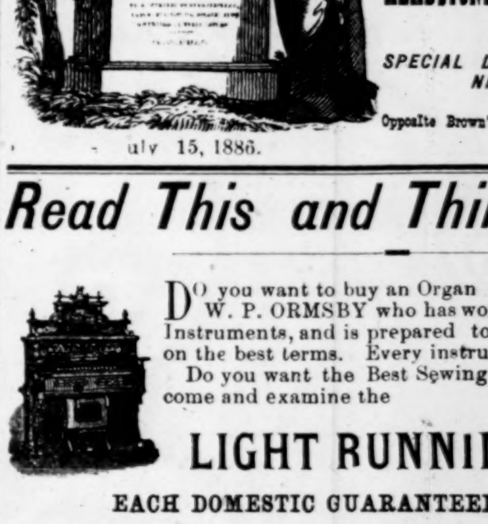
Granite Front, next to Allen's Hardware Store,

WINSTON, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 23, 1886—3m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!



BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

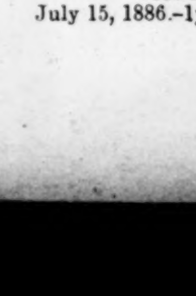
HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c,

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

uly 15, 1886.

Read This and Think it Over!



DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instrument on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886.–1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

Valentines

AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!

RICHMOND BLACK SPRING OATS on hand, and for sale at 55 cents per bushel, by F. & H. FRIES,
Wachovia Mills, Salem, N. C.
Feb. 10, 1887-1m.

—We are still having beautiful mild weather.

—Dr. Rondthaler is on a visit to Northern cities.

—We learn there is considerable sickness in upper Davidson county.

—Relatives gave Charles Pope a surprise birthday dinner last Sunday.

—Burglars are operating in various portions of the State. Look out.

—The colored public school has one hundred and thirty pupils enrolled.

—A nice lot of fresh Garden Seeds just received at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—Winston tobacconists have petitioned Congress for a repeal of the Internal Revenue tax.

—We still hear complaint that hogs are dying in different sections from some peculiar disease.

—John Enochs, who had been sick and unable to be about for a few weeks, is now getting better.

—Messrs. F. & H. Fries have received 18 additional looms in their cotton factory, of the latest improvement.

—Large tobacco breaks in the Warehouses on Tuesday and Wednesday. Good grades bring satisfactory prices.

—Miss Gertrude Siewers is in New York perfecting herself in the arts of painting and decorative needlework.

—At Alfred Smith's chopping last week Ransom Wilson cut a gash in his foot about two inches long but not very deep.

—We learn that Rev. Mr. Shuford will serve the German Reformed churches of upper Davidson county as pastor for the next year.

—Beware of two persons who claim to represent a large wall paper house, and endeavor to get checks cashed after banking hours.

—Col. A. B. Gorrell was elected by the Board of Graded School Commissioners chairman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Wiley.

—The Piedmont Warehouse sold on the 7th inst., for Sandy Brewer, of Davidson county, 2274 pounds of tobacco for $390.48. Average per hundred, $30.65.

—A colored man lost a good mule at the Farmers' Warehouse on last Tuesday. It was hitched in the stall, and got tangled in the halter and broke its neck.

—Citizens of Winston who have been on a prospecting tour to Birmingham, Ala., report that the impressions they received fell short of their expectations.

—J. C. Buxton, Esq., returned home, Saturday, from his Kansas City and Birmingham trip. He expressed himself as disappointed in the latter place.—*Sentinel.*

—A curiosity at C. R. Welfare's in the shape of a few barrels of Porto Rico molasses just received, best in in town at 40c. Also 5 Bags Coffee, to be sold cheap. 2t.

SUPERIOR COURT in session this week, Judge E. T. Boykin, of Sampson county, presiding. E. A. Ebert of this place, is foreman of the Grand Jury. We learn there is a full docket, 168 criminal and 64 civil cases. The most important of the criminal cases is that of A. C. Snipe, charged with manslaughter, it being tried to day.

CONSOLIDATION.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the firms of H. W. Fries and Giersh & Senseman have consolidated their stock of General Merchandise at the stand of H. W. Fries, under the firm name of Fries, Giersh & Senseman. Give them a call,—they will be pleased to see you and treat you all right.

—Salem can justly boast of its Academy for the training and education of young ladies, its factories for the manufacture of good cotton and woolen goods, and its mills for giving us good bread. Winston is proud of its Graded School, its many churches, and the low price at which S. E. Allen sells Glassware, Tinware, Crockery and Hardware.

—A meeting was held on Tuesday night of the Amateurs of the Twin City, for the purpose of organizing an Amateur Press Association. The organization was duly set on foot, and the name adopted was the Twin-City Press Club. The officers elected were: H. A. Rondthaler, President; Drew Patterson, Vice President; W. X. Coley, Secretary and Treasurer; H. A. Pfohl, Official Editor; H. E. Rondthaler, H. E. Stockton and Hope Holland, Committee on By-Laws and Constitution.

—If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life, for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, and restores health.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session Monday with the commissioners A. E. Conrad, chairman, and T. J. Valentine present and J. W. Fries absent. Nothing except routine business was transacted. Bertha Hairston, col., was allowed to go to the poor house as a county charge. Robert Snow was exempt from this date on from poll tax on account of physical disability. E. P. Heitman was granted license to retail liquor by the small measure for 3 months on the Blakey road near Kernersville. It was ordered that the clerk of the Board notify the supervisors of roads in the county to meet in the court house in Winston on the 14th of February.—*Daily.*

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Feb. 5th, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Mamie Bebkerdite, Miss Jennie Beckerdite, Mrs. Dinah Freeze or Hagan, Miss Flora Stewart, Mrs. Mary Whitley.

Gentlemen.

Mr. L. W. Anderson, F. W. Brown & Co., Mr. Levin Charles, Mr. R. J. Davis, Mr. Wm. E. Gardner, John S. Hine, Mr. C. W. Jones, Mr. Ed. Longworth, Mr. J. W. Lashmit, Mr. J. R. Snider, Mr. E. L. Shields, Mr. John W. Smith, Mr. Wm. A. Thomas, Mr. Geo. W. Tesh, Mr. C. H. Weltner, Mr. T. J. Wells, Mr. Bery Wesner, Mr. Geo. W. Williard, Jr., Mr. J. H. Wilson.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.
T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

STOKES COUNTY.—The cars are running within five miles of Walnut Cove, and that place is said to be on a boom. The hotel is open for guests, a number of houses have been built aggregating thirty with those in course of construction.

Petitions are being carried around the county for signing, to be sent to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature asking that body to declare the whole of Stokes county, under the stock law, with the same rules and regulations as govern other counties.—*Reporter and Post.*

—As we predicted, when we heard of his election, Mr. H. E. Fries, of Forsyth, makes one of the most efficient members of the General Assembly. He was Secretary of our State Exposition, and was a splendid officer. He is quite young, quite wealthy, moral and unusually industrious and practical. Would that our State had many more such promising sons.—*Warrenton Gazette.*

Terrible Railrod Accident in Vermont

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5th, 8:30 a. m.—The night express to Montreal, which left here at 8:15 o'clock last night, ran off the bridge at Woodstock, Vermont, 2 miles north of White River junction, and the sleepers and passenger-cars and the bridge were entirely burned.

The train was about an hour and a half late leaving White River junction. It consisted of a locomotive, baggage car, postal-car, two passenger-coaches, and two sleeping-cars, and was running at the usual rate of speed. When about 200 yards south of the end of Deer bridge, near old Windsor station, a broken rail was struck. The locomotive, baggage-car, and postal-car broke away from the rest of the train, passing over the bridge in safety. The rest of the train was thrown from the rails and continued on the road-bed until it came near the end of the bridge, but there it ran over the abutment, and all of the cars fell into White river, some 50 feet below. The gorge at this point is frightful, and when the cars went down there was a terrible crash. As soon as possible the detached part of the train was stopped and ran back to the scene of the disaster. The screams of the injured were heartrending. Assistance also came from people living in the vicinity, and everything was done to rescue and relieve the injured. Soon after help arrived it was discovered that fire had started in the first passenger coach, and soon the entire train was in a blaze, thus adding a new horror to the already frightful catastrophe. Those present were powerless to stop the fire, and devoted themselves entirely to attempting to rescue those imprisoned in the wreck. The rescuers met another and unexpected obstacle in the heat, which had become so intense that they were obliged to relinquish their efforts to save the sufferers, and were compelled to retreat to a place of safety for themselves and to become unwilling and horror stricken witnesses of the awful holocaust. In addition to this, and to add to the terrors and sufferings of the passengers, the weather was intensely cold, and the heroic rescuers were hindered thereby in their work. No water could be obtained with which to check or extinguish the flames. The ice was several inches thick on the river and there were no appliances at hand to raise it. It has not been, and probably never will be, possible to tell accurately how many lives have been lost. From the best data obtainable there were about eighty persons in the four cars destroyed. The lowest estimate places the probable number of killed at 32.

Crime.

PITTSBURGH, February 4—Detectectives Hohen and Hulligan left Pittsburg for Cleveland last night with Harry McMunn, accused of the recent robbery of a fur-store in Cleveland. At Alliance, O., at 2 o'clock this morning five men boarded the train, and after passing through several cars took seats near the officers and prisoner, but with no sign of recognition. On reaching Ravenna, these five drew revolvers on the officers and demanded the surrender of the prisoner. The officers reached for their weapons, but the new-comers had the drop on them, and all five opened fire. Both officers were filled with bullets, and then kicked and beaten into insensibility. The seats and sides of the car were riddled with bullets. There were only two or three other passengers in the car, and they were helpless from fright. The prisoner and his rescuers leaped from the train and escaped in the darkness. The injured officers were taken to Cleveland. They have a small chance for life.

—A mob of masked men, about thirty-five strong, entered the jail at Seguin, Gaudalupe county, Texas, on the 2d inst., and after overpowering the jailer took three negroes—Coly Thompson, Andy Williams, and Warren Wilson—and hanged them to trees in full view of the town. On each victim was tacked this notice: "Killed for murder and arson."

—On Wednesday night, as Mr. Stuart Wohlford was going up the railroad from the Wytheville depot he was attacked by an unknown ruffian, who demanded that he unload. He refused to do so, and in the scuffle that followed succeeded in knocking his assailant down. Two other men then rushed up, and, overpowering Wohlford, robbed him of about 75 in money and a valuable watch and chain. No arrests have as yet been made.

—Seven masked burglars, Tuesday night, entered the postoffice in Jersey City and began work on the vault. The watchman surprised them and fired three shots, wounding one. The others knocked the watchman down, tied him and carried him upstairs to the janitors' rooms, where the whole family was similarly tied, and one man left to watch them. The others resumed work, but the vault resisted powder and all the tools the men could bring to bear between 11 o'clock and 4 a. m.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Salem, N. C., have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreadful monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, large bottles $1.

Disastrous Blizzard in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—Dispatches from Montana, Dakota, and other points along the Northern Pacific road report that a succession of "blizzards" and the deep snow has been disastrous to every interest in these localities. There is heavy mortality among cattle caused by the combined effects of freezing and starvation, and at some points not of convenient access to railroads fuel and provisions for human beings are growing scarce. Instances are reported of the burning of fences and unoccupied buildings for fuel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A Winnepeg, Manitoba, special says the towns along the Canadian Pacific R. R. of the Rocky Mountains have been snowed up for a week. At Calgarry the mercury is 50 degrees below zero and owing to the blockade there is a coal famine. Fears are entertained for the stock in the Calgarry and McLeod districts. If the storm continues it will probably result in heavy losses by the cattle owners.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for 2 years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

At Bethania, recently, by Rev. R. P. Lineback, EDWIN STRUPE to Miss MINNIE GRABBS.

In Winston, JOSEPH C. GOODMAN, of Greensboro, N. C., to Miss FANNIE MARTIN.

DIED.

In Arcadia Township, Davidson county, on the 2d inst., WILLIAM DAVIS RAPER, aged about 62 years. Mr. RAPER was a highly respected citizen, a kind husband and father. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn their loss. He was buried at Olivet church, Elder Wm. Turner preaching the funeral sermon. A large congregation was present.

Near Friedberg, in Davidson Co., ALEXANDER PADGETT, of heart disease, in his 65th year.

In this county, on Tuesday, Mrs. TALLY, wife of Richard Tally, of pneumonia.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

The American Agriculturist, one of the best papers published. Subscriptions received at this office.

Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poison, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

Entirely Cured

and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores on my leg. The limb was badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By taking three bottles of this medicine the sores have been healed, and my health is restored. I am grateful for the good it has done me.—Mrs. Ann O'Brian, 158 Sullivan st., New York. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

To Salem Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F.

F. W. Meller, one of the charter members of this Lodge died at his residence in Salem, on the 24th of January, 1887.

He had the deserved reputation for forty years of being an earnest, faithful and zealous Odd Fellow. For several years we have missed him in the Lodge room, only because, from sore affliction, he was unable to attend.

Now that his life work is ended and he is gone from among us, we can only cherish his memory as a good and faithful man, a brother devoted to this order, and a worthy friend. Together with his family, we mourn his loss.

V. O. THOMPSON,
S. D. FRANKLIN,
T. F. CRIST,
C. B. WATSON,
Committee.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	00 to 70
Oats, " "	00 to 45
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans (col'd,) " "	00 to 95
Beans, (white) " "	1 00 to 1 20
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 t0 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 12
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	15 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 08
Beeswax, " "	00 to 18
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 1 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 00
Chickens,	15 to 20
Hay	50 to 60

Winston Tobacco Market.

The breaks are larger this week than at any time this year. Some improvement in quality.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 2.00 to	$ 3.50
" Medium,	4.50 to	6.00
" Good,	8.00 to	10.00
" Fine,	12.50 to	15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to	4.00
" Medium,	5.00 to	8.00
" Good,	9.00 to	14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to	22.50
" Fine,	25.00 to	32.00
Wrappers.—Common,	18.00 to	22.50
" Medium,	25.00 to	35.00
" Good,	40.00 to	55.00
" Fine,	50.00 to	55.00

Consolidation!

Having consolidated the stocks of General Merchandise of the two late firms of H. W. FRIES and GIERSH & SENSEMAN, and placed the goods at the well known stand of H. W. FRIES, the business to be run under the firm name of

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

we announce to the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country that we are now prepared to offer, for cash, goods in our line in great variety, wholesale and retail, at prices as low as they can be bought of any house in North Carolina.

Thanking our friends for their liberal support in the past, and hoping by close attention to business and square, honest dealing to merit a continuance of the same, we are,

Yours Respectfully,
H. W. FRIES. - - H. A. GIERSH.
W. O. SENSEMAN.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 3.—3t.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

WANTED

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKEY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect Dec. 19th, 1886.

Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 50	No 52
Lv New York,	12 15 night	3 40 p m
" Philadelphia,	3 50 a m	5 42 p m
" Baltimore,	6 45 a m	8 00 p m
" Washington,	9 00 a m	11 00 p m
" Charlottesville,	1 45 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg,	4 05 p m	5 15 a m
" Richmond,	1 30 p m	2 30 a m
" Burkeville,	3 25 p m	4 25 a m
" Keyesville,	4 04 p m	5 04 a m
" Drakes Branch,	4 19 p m	5 21 a m
" Danville,	7 05 p m	8 05 a m
" Greensboro,	9 05 p m	9 48 a m
" Goldsboro,	11 50 a m	*5 00 pm
" Raleigh,	4 35 p m	*11 45 am
" Durham,	5 42 p m	*1 39 am
" Chapel Hill,	*4 25 p m	*11 00 am
" Hillsboro,	6 25 p m	2 38 a m
" Salem,	6 40 p m	6 30 a m
" High Point,	9 37 p m	10 16 a m
" Salisbury,	11 00 p m	11 23 a m
Ar Statesville,		12 39 p m
" Asheville,		6 55 p m
" Hot Springs,		9 39 p m
Lv Concord,	11 43 p m	11 59 p m
" Charlotte,	12 45 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg,	3 38 a m	3 34 p m
" Greenville,	4 55 a m	4 48 p m
" Atlanta,	11 40 a m	10 40 p m

NORTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv Atlanta,	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar Greenville,	1 02 a m	2 32 p m
" Spartanburg,	2 17 a m	3 43 p m
" Charlotte,	5 05 a m	6 25 p m
" Concord,	6 01 a m	7 25 p m
" Salisbury,	6 41 a m	8 01 p m
" High Point,	7 54 a m	9 08 p m
" Greensboro,	8 22 a m	9 47 p m
" Salem,	*11 28 a m	*11 20 p m
" Hillsboro,	12 10 p m	*2 45 a m
" Durham,	12 41 p m	*4 45 a m
" Chapel Hill,	*1 20 p m	
" Raleigh,	1 50 p m	*6 50 a m
" Goldsboro,	4 40 p m	*11 20 a m
" Danville,	10 10 a m	11 28 p m
" Drakes Branch,	12 45 p m	2 41 a m
" Keyesville,	1 04 p m	3 01 a m
" Burkeville,	1 42 p m	3 53 a m
" Richmond,	3 45 a m	6 40 a m
Ar Lynchburg,	1 05 p m	2 00 a m
" Charlottesville,	3 30 p m	4 10 a m
" Washington,	8 23 p m	8 30 a m
" Baltimore,	11 25 p m	10 03 a m
" Philadelphia,	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York,	6 20 a m	3 20 p m

* Daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffett Sleeper between New York and Atlanta.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and Montgomery, Washington and Aikin. Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Greensboro. Pullman Sleeper between Greensboro and Raleigh.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points.

For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

JAS. L. TAYLOR,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the Estate of the late Louisa A. Bahnson, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and made settlement, and all who hold claims against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. L. BELO, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 20, 1887—6t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, to extend the corporal limits of Salem, East and West.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
L. N. CLINARD, *Sect'y.*
Jan. 7, 1887—4w.

C. T. NELSON,

LATE OF LIDDELLE & CO., CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Desires to call the attention of the people of Winston-Salem and the general public to his

Smithing and Dray Building Business,

at the Vogler Old Stand, Winston, N. C. Having had 35 years' experience in Horseshoing and all kinds of repairing, I flatter myself that I can give general satisfaction.

Dray building a specialty.

Have employed Jacob Burk, the wel-known Horse-shoer who will be pleased to serve my customers.

Feb. 3—No. 5—3m C. T. NELSON.

Organs and Pianos.

C. N. BROWN,
ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

Has constantly on hand several styles of the most popular and best

PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the market.

TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

Address C. N. BROWN,
Abbott's Creek, P. O., Davidson Co., N. C.

C. J. WATKINS. W. J. CONRAD.

DRS. WATKINS & CONRAD,

DENTISTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

BY THE USE OF

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

OFFICE:
Main St., Salem, N. C.

P. O. ADDRESS:
Winston, N. C.

Jan. 27, 1887—3m.

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC FOR 1887,

for sale, Wholesale and Retail by
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

GARDEN SEEDS

Direct from the Farm.

WARRANTED.

Fresh, Pure and Sure to Grow.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, imported fresh from Europe a SPECIALTY.

Catalogue with Directions for Cultivation sent FREE.

Please send for it. Address,
JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.,
MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Feb. 3, 1887—3m.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

Harper's Periodicals.

1887.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social, and romantic interest, entitled "Narka"—a story of Russian life—by Kathleen O'Meara; a new novel, entitled "April Hopes," by W. D. Howells; "Southern Sketches," by Charles Dudley Warner and Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson; "Great American Industries"—continued; "Social Studies" by Dr. R. T. Ely; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; articles by E. P. Roe; and other attractions.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HERPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1887.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY maintains its position as the leading illustrated newspaper in America; and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, HARPER'S WEEKLY always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make HARPER'S WEEKLY a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

One Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for 3 years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

1887.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous sketches are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensable in every household. Its beautiful fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number of January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

1887.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE has been called "the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgement of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 Per Year.

Vol. VI. commences November 2, 1886.

SINGLE NUMBERS, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1887.

SAMPLE COPY,

The Mirror of Fashion.
$2.00 A YEAR.

15 CENTS.

$2 a YEAR ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Beautiful Premiums to Every Subscriber.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Extra Premiums to Club Raisers.

2 Copies	$3.50
3 "	4.50
5 "	7.75

For list of Premiums and terms to larger clubs, send for Sample copy, which will give you full information.

Godey's, at the present time is admitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, having the greatest variety of departments, ably edited.

The literary features are: Serials, Novelettes, Short Stories, Charades, Poems, etc.

Among the popular authors who will contribute to GODEY, are: J. V. Prichard, Miss Emily Reed, Jno. Churchill, William Miller Butler, Emily Lennox, and others.

Engravings appear in every number, of subjects by well-known artists, and produced by the newest processes. In its Colored Fashions GODEY'S leads in colors and styles. Both modistes and home dress-makers accord them the foremost position.

Paper Patterns are one of the important features of this magazine; each subscriber being allowed to select their own pattern every month, an item alone more than covering the subscription price.

Practical Hints upon Dress Making show how garments can be renovated and made over by the patterns given.

Practical Hints for the Household show young housekeepers how to manage the culinary department with economy and skill.

Fashion Notes, at Home and Abroad, delight every lady's heart.

The Colored and Black Work Designs give all the newest ideas for fancy work.

The Cooking Recipes are under the control of an experienced housekeeper.

The Architectural Department is of practical utility, careful estimates being given with each plan.

CLUB RAISERS' PREMIUMS.

GODEY'S has arranged to give elegant Silver Plated Ware of superior makers as premiums, the value of which in some instances reaches over $25 for one premium. Send 15c. for Sample copy which will contain Illustrated Premiums with full particulars and terms.

Address,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

In club with this paper, GODEY'S and the PEOPLE'S PRESS for $3.00, which should be sent to the office of this paper.

THE CENTURY

For 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

By His Confidential Secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. he authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, and that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work.

THE WAR SERIES.

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), General Longstreet General E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by General D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc. etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novellettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthrone, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

PRICES. A FREE COPY.

Subscription price, $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. Dealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24 page catalogue (free), containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

Can you afford to be without THE CENTURY?

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

1887.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Greatest and Cheapest Family Journal

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Always Bright and Reliable.

Every Number an Epitome of the News of the World.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Is unequalled. Latest and most accurate Cable Specials by the Commercial Cables.

Fullest Telegraphic Reports

OF ALL CURRENT EVENTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Practical Farming: articles on Science, Art, Literature, the Drama, Music, Religion, Fashions and Chess.

INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Address,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
NEW YORK HERALD,
New York City.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Rheumatism,
Burns,
Scalds,
Stings,
Bites,
Bruises,
Bunions,
Corns,

Scratches,
Sprains,
Strains,
Stitches,
Stiff Joints,
Backache,
Galls,
Sores,
Spavin Cracks,

Contracted Muscles,
Eruptions,
Hoof Ail,
Screw Worms,
Swinney,
Saddle Galls,
Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

INFORMATION

VOLINA CORDIAL

MANY PERSONS *at this season suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.*

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the assimilating of the Food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by enlivening and toning the system.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Puny and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful Book, telling how to CURE DISEASES at HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address

VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration.

Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,
EDITOR.

Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.

THE WEEKLY STAR,

An Eight-page Newspaper, Issued every Wednesday.

A clean, pure, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.

It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press.

Agricultural, Market, Fashion, Household, Financial and Commercial, Political, Poetical, Humorous and Editorial

Departments, all under the direction of trained journalists of the highest ability. Its columns will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end.

Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Free of Postage in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City.

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR.

Clubs of 10 to the same P. O. address, with an additional copy to organizer of Club, . . $10.00
FOR THREE MONTHS, on trial, . 25 cents

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers.

Send for Circulars.

THE DAILY STAR.

THE DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in an attractive form. Its special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin, is a commendable feature.

At Washington, Albany, and other news centers, the ablest correspondents, specially retained by THE STAR, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

Its literary features are unsurpassed.

The Financial and Market Reviews are unusually full and complete.

TERMS OF THE DAILY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Free of Postage in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City.

Every Day, for one year (including Sunday),	$7.00
Daily, without Sunday, one year,	6.00
Every Day, six months,	3.50
Daily, without Sunday, six months,	3.00
Sunday, without Daily, one year,	1.50

Address, **THE STAR,**
Broadway and Park Place, New York.

WINTER MILLINERY!!

HATS & BONNETS,

Trimmed and Untrimmed in all the Latest Styles.

NOVELTIES IN GARNITURE

FANCY FEATHERS, BEADS AND TIPS,

To which weekly additions will be made throughout the entire season.

—ALSO—

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS A SPECIALTY

Call and see for yourselves. First door south of Central Hotel.

MRS. N. S. DAVIS.
Winston, N. C., No. 45—3m.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MEAL TIME IN MEXICO

FAMILY GATHERINGS OF OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS.

Customs and Manners of the Table in Private and When There Are Guests.

In Mexico nobody breakfasts American fashion, but takes only a tiny cup of chocolate or coffee with a little loaf of Mexican bread, which resembles a badly "raised" breakfast biscuit, without butter or other accompaniment, immediately on arising. That is the *desayuno* or *almorzue*. Among the upper classes the real breakfast is much like an American dinner, served in various courses, accompanied by wines, and generally occurs between 11 o'clock A. M. and two in the afternoon.

The most distinguished guest is given the post of honor at the head of the table, other guests are seated at his right and left, and the host and hostess place themselves wherever it happens. When we enter there is nothing upon the table but a pile of plates, a heap of knives, forks, spoons, and a cluster of goblets—all at the foot of the table, where stands the head waiter. If this important functionary is a woman her head and shoulders are usually wrapped in her reboso, and the ends of the national long shawl have an uncomfortable habit of flopping into the soup and thence helping to flavor the whole bill of fare. If the waiter be a man, he of course wears no coat, but frequently the omnipresent zarape (native blanket) is thrown over his shoulders, and his precious sombrero is always upon his head, partially covering his flowing locks.

This midday meal, whether we call it breakfast or dinner, is such an exceedingly ceremonious affair as to necessitate a great number of plates to each person. There is little variation in the menu, one meal being nearly the exact counterpart of all others during the year.

First, broth is served in small china teacups, each cup covered with a hot tortilla (pancake) and is set upon a plate, which also holds a huge brass spoon. Mexicans have a peculiar fondness for fat of all kinds, a passion for that species of red-hot peppers called chili, and a settled belief that onions are as necessary to life and happiness as salt and sunshine; hence this broth—and every other dish for that matter—is always very greasy, very oniony, and burning with chili pepper. If there happens to be any ripe fruit in the house—notably grapes, figs, or pomegranates—it is put into the broth and eaten with it.

The other day I saw with delighted eyes some big yellow peaches being carried into the comedor and went to dinner in happy anticipation of at last having something to eat like home food. But what do you suppose they did with those peaches? Actually sliced them, every one, with the greasy, garlicky broth.

The second course is always sopa—either vermicelli, rice, or macaroni—first boiled in water and then fried in oil, with much garlic and garnished with slices of green peppers. Sometimes stewed tomatoes are mixed with it, or goats' milk cheese is crumbled upon it, and the greasy mixture is eaten with a spoon.

Then comes the main dish of the meal, which never varies throughout the whole course of a Mexican's natural life—the same at least once a day throughout the 365 days of every year—an olla-podrida of boiled beef, mutton, sausage, chicken, pork, veal, cabbage, onions, small green apples or pears, with various tropical roots, seed bulbs, and vegetables not known at the North—all cooked together in one pot. It is served in a promiscuous heap on a big platter, and is eaten with chili sauce, to which red-hot coals would be a mild comparison. The amount of pepper which the smallest children here devour as easily as ours do candy inclines to the belief that the Mexican "inner man" certainly must be copper-lined and double-plated.

The nearest approach to roast meat comes in the next course—a piece of pork or young goat, stuffed with spices, herbs, chili, and chopped onions and "boiled down" in the pot till its surface is slightly browned. What we consider a roast is no more easily obtained in Mexican markets than beefsteaks. The cattle are the lankest of creatures, and when killed their flesh is cut up into lumps and strips regardless of "grain," in a way that would strike an English butcher dumb. As there are few stoves with ovens for roasting or gridirons for boiling, the meat is cut with especial reference to the pot or frying pan.

The boiled dish is followed by a variety of entries, each in a separate course—such, for instance, as chili-con carne—meat cut into bits, boiled in grease and seasoned with tomatoes and chili; large green peppers stuffed with chopped pork and onions, and fried in butter; pork hashed with onions, cheese and scrambled eggs; cheese or sour milk boiled with chili; the brains of a kid, to be scooped out of the boiled head and spread on one's tortilla, etc.

Invariably, at every meal, in all Mexican hoseholds—high and low, rich and poor—the last dish before dessert is frejoles, small red beans. They are stewed soft, generally in oil, and to neglect to eat them after each meal is not only a breach of etiquette, but would be considered indubitable evidence of bad breeding. Some people pour molasses over their beans, while others prefer to mix crumbled cheese or curdled milk with them—but I think, reader mine, that you and I will take them "straight."

At intervals during the repast tortillas are served smoking hot from the griddle. These little cakes are merely boiled corn crushed into a thick paste with a little water (without salt or soda,) and baked on a flat stone or griddle. They are never brought in on plates, as we have pancakes, but the servant piles them in heaps on the table cloth near the host or hostess, who distributes them around the festive board with a dexterous toss, precisely as cards are dealt out in the innocent gameof "casino."

If bread is used, it is laid on the table in the loaf, and if one desires a piece he carves it to suit himself. The wines are always of good quality, either imported or made from Mexican grapes, Spanish claret being the favorite home beverage. Beer is used, though not so commonly, generally Milwaukee or St. Louis lager.

After frejoles some sort of dulce (native sweatmeat) or fruit is served—but never anything like pie, cake or pudding, those indigestible Yankee devices being entirely unknown here—and the repast is concluded with small cups of strong, bitter, black, Mexican coffee—than which there is none better in the world. Afterward, and sometimes at intervals during the meal, the gentlemen of the family—and not infrequently the ladies also—settle back gracefully in their chairs and smoke a cigarette or two.

These tiny Mexican cigarettes that the ladies generally use are not at all like the strong smelling things one sees in the United States and Cuba. These are rolled up in corn husks, are not much larger than straws, and have a delicious fragrance. Nearly every Mexican lady's pocket is supplied with cigarette holder and match box of more or less elegance, and the dainty fingers of many a fair young senorita, who would scorn to touch the lightest task pertaining to household labor, are discolored at the tips like polished bronze from much cigarette rolling.

Every day at about 5 o'clock P. M. coffee or chocolate is again served, as at breakfast, with little cakes resembling sweetened biscuits, crackers and sometimes dulce. Dinner is usually at early candle-lighting, and the late supper is partaken whenever it suits the family convenience. Everybody goes straight to bed from the supper table, and what with hearty food at such unseasonable hours and the eternal grease, garlic and chili, the wonder is that the nation has not died out from dyspepsia long ago.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Black hoisery remains the first choice.

Earrings are held to be bad form in Paris.

There are 96,000 women on the pension rolls.

It is not the bonnet that is big, it is the trimmings.

Long Swedish gloves are still popular for evening wear.

Gorgets of plush are bordered with a fringe of silver coins.

Fur tippets, somewhat resembling the old-time victorine, are finished by a muff.

Lace dresses are made with three full flounces, like those worn nearly a century ago.

Muffs are larger than those of last winter, and entirely without ornamentation.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote her first poem when she was eleven years of age.

Stars of diamonds and pearls for hair ornaments and for pendants are great favorites.

Very little is heard nowadays of the English "professional beauties" in or out of society.

Eighteen dollars was the cost of a cable congratulation from Paris to a New York bride.

A novel and expensive button is in form of a palette, the colors being represented by gems.

In Paris the reticule has been revived. It is made of silk, and is sufficiently large to hold a number of articles.

A novel substitute for plumage, seen on some English bonnets, consists of wings of felt with pinked-out edges.

Lace hoods lined with silk are useful to wear over the bonnet when driving in the wind. They are also quite becoming.

A pretty fashion for bonnet ties is that of two lengths of ribbon of contrasting hues, one serving as a lining for the other.

Spangled fans are among the recent revivals. The most popular fan at present, however, is of gauze, exquisitely hand-painted.

Dakota wants women, and is getting them pretty fast. Statistics show that the birth proportion is about three girls to one boy.

Bonnets composed entirely of jet are not popular this season. Beads are still used, but more frequently as borderings, or to define shapes.

A new way of applying fur trimming on dresses is to arrange it in deep points around the foot of the skirt, and smaller points around the basque.

Pale pink veils are taking the place of the red ones so long in favor. They are more generally becoming, and are worn with bonnets of all descriptions.

Some of the newest velvet bodices have the side extended to form panels. These are very stylish when worn with skirt and draperies of striped wool.

There is a woman living in a fashionable New York hotel—one of the old families—who coaches people for society, charging five dollars an hour.

Black velvet bands for the throat are once more popular with evening costumes, and antique ornaments of every description are utilized as pendants.

An old lady, wife of a well-to-do farmer of Camden, Mich., wears the same bonnet that she did thirty-five years ago, when she first went to the State.

Girdles are very fashionable, to be worn with dressy reception toilets, and also as accessories to dainty tea gowns. They are mostly crotcheted, and covered with large beads.

Gray dresses are all the rage among the ladies of Washington. The reason is that Mrs. Cleveland chooses that color, and society goes all agog in its desire to pattern after her.

The Canadian toboggan dress proper is said to be nothing but two pieces of bright colored blanket, fastened with innumerable little straps and buckles and having a hood attached.

Some of the new cloth costumes have panels of leopard skin, and are bordered with bands of the same. A hat and muff of the same pretty spotted fur should be worn with a costume of this description.

Felt bonnets and hats, both plain and fancy, seem to be increasing in favor. They accord perfectly with the tailor-made costumes now so much worn, and this fact doubtless accounts for their popularity.

The fancy for silver accessories for dresses is increasing—silver balls, buttons, coins, clasps and belts. The belts are from one inch to three inches in width, of fine workmanship and are fastened with richly wrought clasps.

Gail Hamilton rather vividly describes how Honolulu women walk out in the rain. Her escort usually carries her umbrella, her dress and her shoes, while she wears simply a shawl and a hat trimmed with red and white roses.

The latest fancy in necklaces is one of arrow-heads of different tints suspended from a gold cord. The central one is ornamented with gold Indian feathers while the others are twined about with gold wire which attaches them to the gold cord.

Some of Worth's new costumes have the bodice or the polonaise trimmed with stripes of passementerie or embroidery sewed on perpendicularly so that they simulate a corselet. With the tapering of the waist the stripes come quite closely together.

Dark blue and white are seen on some new costumes and are both effective and stylish when carefully disposed. A dark blue broadcloth costume had cordings of white silk, while a border of white fox completed the effect. A dark blue felt bonnet with high bows of white ribbon accomplish this very elegant London costume.

Mislaid the Corpse.

In a back-country town, where funerals serve much the same purpose that the theatre does in cities, there chanced to die one of the members of the community, and one of the neighbors was asked to "take charge" of the funeral. On the day appointed the community assembled and stood about in groups discussing either the departed or the condition of crops, while the neighbor in charge bustled from one room to another making the last arrangements. The hour for the funeral arrived and passed, and yet the services did not begin. Still more time passed and the manager of affairs was seen to be hurrying from room to room, looking anxiously about as if in search of something. As time passed, the audience began to show signs of impatience, and also of curiosity as the perplexed face of the man in charge appeared again before them. There was evidently a "hitch" in the proceedings somewhere, and an explanation was necessary. Mounting a chair, the impromtu undertaker said: "My friends, we are—are very sorry to cause any delay in the—ah—last rites to the departed, but the—ah—truth is, we have mislaid the corpse."

It transpired that the coffin had been brought down to the lower entry or hall from a chamber, and through some misunderstanding placed beside the stairway in the shadow. Those coming in from the bright sunlight had thrown their wraps upon it, not realizing what it was, and thus made it invisible.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The first sure symptom of a mind in health is rest at heart, and pleasure felt at home.

RIDDING SHIPS OF RATS

WORK OF THE RATCATCHER WHEN THE VESSEL IS OVERRUN.

His Steel Traps and His Ferrets Cats and Dogs—How Rats Get Aboard a Vessel.

One of the characters of the town is a little old Scandinavian ratcatcher called "Sure Pop" Isaacsen, who makes a specialty of clearing rats out of all sorts of vessels. When asked to tell something about his experience and methods of work he said:

"You would scarcely believe there could be such a difference between vessels that are otherwise first-class in the matter of harboring rats. There are yachts about this harbor that are as accessible to the willy little rodents as an old barn, and there are others that are so tight that I can afford to clear them and keep them clear for a very moderate price. The yachts that have the owner's quarters forward are the hardest to keep clear. Rats always come on board over the bow if they board the vessel when at anchor in the stream. They also leave over the bow, too. I have seldom seen a rat go overboard from a vessel's stern. They prefer to live forward when on board, particularly in a steamer. They don't like the noise of the propeller for one thing, although they soon get use to that. Still they pervade the entire ship, and water-tight bulkheads have no perceptible effect in stopping the rat when once he makes up his mind that his health demands that he should take a couple of turns or so from stem to stern by way of exercise."

"What is the first thing to be done when a vessel is to be cleared?"

"Make the bargain. It is a difficult thing to do, especially with a man who has never before owned a yacht. It is a stunner to him to learn that he has such an expense, and such a big one, too, on which he had not counted when he let the contract for the yacht. I can clear some yachts for $25 or $30 so that not one will be left. But the next night when she is at anchor off the piers about the city, she gets a fresh cargo of them, and no charge for stowage. So I generally take contracts by the year to keep the vessels free, and that costs money.

"When the bargain is made I go to the vessel and look it over carefully at night. Rats leave unmistakable traces wherever they go, and I have to find their haunts. Nests will be found in the shaft tunnel, perhaps. They may go down into the hold alongside the keelson to drink the salt water. The oil used in the engine room attracts them. The scraps of food thrown about by the crew are particularly attractive. While they find their way all over the hold, there are certain places where they seem to gather to hold caucuses, or something of the kind. These examinations are made in soft slippers so as not to alarm the rats. Rats cannot see well at any time, but a lamp in a dark hold blinds them. So I learn their haunts by looking around at night and then spread steel traps there by the hundred. The places most frequented are literally covered with traps. One or two or three assistants are necessary. As soon as the traps are set the rats find their way into them in spite of our presence. The click of the closing jaws of the traps and the answering squeals of the rats are heard on all sides of us. We answer the squeals as soon as possible, for it will not do to allow the rats to find one of their number in a trap. And yet the squealing helps us, for the rats all gather to learn what causes those appeals for help. If I have the time, say three or four nights, to do a good job, I use nothing but traps the first night. The next night I bring my ferrets and a couple of well-trained cats. I have the greater part of the rats cleared out by that time, and the ferrets run out the rest. They may suck the blood of a few, and so get lazy; but they are in a strange place, and go wandering around through the haunts of the rats, killing for the sport of it. The rats fly in terror, and the cats catch them as they scamper from one hiding place to another. If a yacht is well built we can clear the last rat in two or three nights, but as a rule there are so many nooks and corners, so many lockers and cosy little places for stowing things for the owner and his wife and his servants, that a big yacht will require even five nights.

"What does it cost to keep a yacht clear?"

"Anywhere from $50 to $300 a year. A Philadelphia paper says that Mr. Gould had to pay $400 to insure his big steamer against rats for a year, and I guess it is true. His yacht is an unusually large and fine one, and it has no end of homes for rats in it."

"How about clearing merchant ships?"

"It's a bad job. The ship is over-run with them. The longshoremen are at work stowing cargo. There is no time for a thorough job and we must summon all our help and do the best we can. They will pay all the way from $20 to $50 for the night's work—very seldom the higher figure. We put on help according to the money received. Then it's hurrah and whoop. Traps by the hundred must be placed, and then when they are gathered up we bring on ferrets, cats and dogs, all trained to work together. We start in at the stern and work forward. The dogs yelp and the men shout; the machinery on deck rattles, and the mates and the bosses make themselves hoarse giving orders. But through it all we can hear the shrill squeals of the dying. The dead lie scattered everywhere, but the living by the hundred, sometimes by the thousand, frightened half to death by their enemies, scamper down the gangways between bundles and booted feet, or plunge headlong over the sides or through portholes into the water. It is exciting work to the novice, but a hard task for the professional."

"Don't some of your ferrets and other animals get lost in the big hold of an 8,000-ton steamer?"

"Indeed they do. Why, my trained ferrets are worth $25 each in the market. Do you think such a prize as that could always escape among the hundreds of men about a ship?"

"But don't they actually go astray in the hold so you can't find them?"

"Never. The ferret may be lazy from eating too much rat blood, but there is one thing he and his honorable associates, puss and terrier, always count on when the job is ended, and that is a good drink of milk. The rat can drink salt water; these animals cannot. They know when my whistle blows that the milk is ready, and they flock to me in great haste unless somebody has captured one of them."

"Sailing ships seldom bother with ferrets and traps. They lay a lot of toothsome rat poison, and chuck it down in the hold or about the cabin and forecastle wherever there is hope of finding a rat. Most of the dying leave the ship. Some fail to get any further than the forecastle, but then no one but the sailors has to smell the dead there, and they don't count. It only lasts a week or so anyhow."—*New York Sun.*

Not So Absent Minded After All.

Wife—"Will you bring me a small bundle from the store, James?"

Husband—"I'm afraid I'm not to be trusted with a bundle, my dear. I'm so absent minded, you know, I might leave it somewhere. Better have it sent home to-morrow."

Wife—"You may be absent minded, James, but I have begun to notice of late that you are not so much so as to forget to bring a brick home in your hat occasionally."

James concludes that he will perform the errand.—*Boston Courier.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Making a Grape Arbor.

Not only every farmer, but every owner of a house and lot, should plant grapes for home use. In no other way can so much pleasure and profit be got from a small space as by making an arbor and training one or more grapevines over it. If the room be limited on the ground it is well to remember when making a grape arbor that it is unlimited upward. In city lots grapevines are sometimes trained to a height of sixteen and even twenty feet. The best bunches, whatever the height, will be at the top. The quantity of fruit from even one vine trained over an arbor will surprise any one. A well-trained grapevine with foliage and fruit is as ornamental as shrubs or vines planted exclusively for their beauty.—*Cultivator.*

Effect of Manure on Soils.

The effect of manure on soils is various. Long manure on sandy soils tends to make the land still more dry, and hence should only be applied to this kind of soil in a thoroughly rotted condition, or better as compost. What sandy soils lack, as a rule, is humus, and compost, or thoroughly rotted manure, is in just the condition to kindly perform this office.

Many persons, perhaps a majority, suppose that manures leach down through sandy soils and are lost. If the soil is nearly a clear sand, this effect will take place if some crop is not growing thereon. But crops on sandy soils, in the presence of manure, eat out manure very fast, and hence this apparent disappearance of manure is accounted for. It goes quickly into the crop if in a soluble state.

Loams and clays, on the contrary, take up and hold manure indefinitely if not accepted by crops. If occupied by crops, it is given up, but all the constituents of plant growth being present, the eating out of manure is not so quickly seen.

The reason why manure is more quickly eaten out of sandy soils is that they are more porous than clay soils and hence more amenable to the action of the oxygen of the air, and this action of oxygen upon any material liable to decay is what renders such material to a state by which it may be taken up by plants.

Hence, if the soil is clayey, long, undigested manure will be indicated. It tends to render such soils more light and porous. On sandy soils every means possible should be used to render the soil as compact as possible, while the naturally firm clay soils require the greatest possible disintegration to render them most productive. Yet there should always be a due relation to compactness in any soil to reach the best results.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Sweet-Cured Cheese.

Numbered with other subjects of interest that were considered at the late convention of the Butter, Cheese and Egg Association was the sweet-cured process in cheesemaking. Mr. T. D. Curtis, who believes that the superiority of the Canada cheese is due to the fact that this process is practised, explained the difference between it and the acid process.

In the sweet-cured process the whey is drawn before the acid appears and the curd allowed to lie in the vat at a temperature above ninety degress and go through the rennet action and take on all the acid it will. The fact that no sugar is left except what little is retained in the curd renders it impossible for any injury to follow. It is only necessary to hold the curd long enough after drawing the whey to not only develop the acid, but to allow fermentation to advance far enough to prevent rapid action after the curd is put to press.

Mr. Curtis attributed the failures of those who have successfully attempted the sweet-cured process to the fact of their great hurry to get the curd to press after drawing the whey, and consequently not allowing it to lie long enough in the vat. In the acid process, the acid is developed before the whey is drawn, which is a dangerous thing to do, as it may result in sour cheese, while a sour cheese can never be made by the sweet-cured process. When the acid develops in the whey it cuts the phosphates, taking out important elements of nutrition, and also cuts the vats and robs the cheese of a necessary aid to digestion.

A cheese, claimed Mr. Curtis, can be as completely skimmed by the acid process as by the use of the skimmer, the latter being preferable as it may give a sweet cheese. If all who try the sweet-curd process will keep up the temperature and hold the curd long enough, after drawing the whey, they will have no trouble in making a rich and firm cheese, fit for either home consumption or shipping.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Never let a clipped horse stand two minutes without a rug.

Potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the desirable qualities of fruits wherever applied.

Hens must be kept warm and sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather if expected to lay in winter.

Roots are excellent for sheep in winter and are especially important with heavy grain-feeding to keeping the digestive organs in full vigor.

Reports from the Massachusetts Experiment Station go to show that potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the desirable qualities of fruits.

Rotation of crops is the surest and safest plan in farming, and when one or two years of pasture are included in the rotation, the benefits will be still greater.

All giant or tall-growing celeries should be avoided; as a rule they are always more hollow, give twice the labor to work, and are inferior in flavor to the dwarf-growing sorts.

In reply to a question as to the expediency of keeping bees over winter in the centre of a strawstack, Jas. Heddon thinks they would be well protected if the straw was stacked to turn water.

A correspondent states that he has had best results keeping grapes when each bunch was wrapped in a piece of paper, packed in boxes holding one bushel, and the boxes kept in a place where the temperature did not fall below thirty-five degrees above zero.

W. W. Rawson, an authority in celery growing, does not believe, with some growers, that celery blight is caused by an insect, but that the insect which appears on leaves beginning to decay is invited by the decay, and is not the occasion of it.

Professor E. W. Stewart says no grain should be fed alone to cattle that are being fattened. A great error of many feeders, in his opinion, is giving grain and hay separately; both the grain and hay lose a large percentage of their food value by separating them.

Pancoast & Griffiths, Philadelphia dealers in fruit, say that two barrels of apples of the first grade sell quicker and for more money than a three-barrel mixture of these two barrels with another barrel of the second grade. It pays better to market only the finest fruit in the best possible shape.

Colonel F. D. Curtis is satisfied that white corn is better for feeding pigs than yellow flint. The grain is light, containing less fat-forming material, consequently it is not so heating. It makes a healthy growth of body (bone and muscle together with the fat), while the harder, richer yellow flint makes a preponderance of fat.

The reason poultry killed at home, though young, is not as tender as that bought at the market, is that the former is generally not killed until wanted, and when eaten, is still rigid with death, while that bought at the poulterer's has been killed at least hours—more often days. Poultry ought to be killed several days before being eaten, dressed at once, and, with a few bits of charcoal in it, hung in a cool place.

Many articles, like straw, etc., are unpalatable or not relished by stock, although they may possess a high nutritive value. Such stuff should be cut up, moistened, a little grain added and allowed to slightly ferment and soften. If the stock still refuse to eat it, add some cheap low grade or refuse molasses and they will take to it like school children to candy. The molasses has a good effect, too. It is largely used in England with coarse foods.

Corn fed to poultry in the Fall and early Winter is damp and not so easily digestible as that thoroughly dried later in the season. This is one reason why fowls stop laying about the time that new corn begins to be fed. Thoroughly heating corn, even to charring some of it, will remove this excessive dampness and make it more digestible. Fowls or other stock fed heavily on corn will eat charcoal as a corrective to the acid fermentation which it creates in their stomachs. As convenient a way as any to give charcoal is to slightly burn some of the grain with which they are fed. It may be given while warm, but not while hot.

After using the kerosene emulsion on plants, they should be syringed with water, then no harm will ensue. This treatment will destroy scale insects. It is necessary to look the plants over afterward and brush away all the dead insects and make the plants quite clean. The green lice on honeysuckles can be destroyed by syringing the plants with soapsuds in which there is a little addition of tobacco water. After using this liquid wash the plants well by syringing with clean water. If the lice should reappear, repeat the operation, and afterward be on the lookout for them and destroy them in the same manner whenever necessary.

Those dairymen who do not believe in the power of milk to rapidly absorb and become contaminated by surrounding noxious smells will do well to try the following simple test, the result will doubtless convince the skeptical: Take a wide bowl or soup plate to the cow stable when you go to milk; pour into it a pint of fresh milk, set it on the floor at the height of a milk stool, so as to expose it fully to the air of the stable, behind and close to the cows. If the day is close and heavy and the milk is cold, and the stable not cleaned out and aired, the result will be surprising. Take it to the house or anywhere away from the stable and try to drink it.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

How to Bathe Wee Babies.

A physician, whose word carries authority, says that a new-born baby is extremely liable, especially in cold weather, to lose its vital heat. Hence it should not be washed in cold water, or, in fact, for the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours, in water at all. The best method is to cleanse its surface by rubbing the skin with pure, fresh lard or sweet oil. Soap, as often found in the sick room, is made of impure fats, which often have a poisonous effect, or it may have an excess of alkali, either of which conditions is injurious to the delicate cutaneous surface of the child. When soap becomes absolutely necessary to remove dirt, it should be of the best quality and used sparingly. The temperature of the water should be about that of the blood—say ninety-five degrees—and the child not too long exposed in cool weather, lest its surface be chilled and a congestion of some of the interal organs occur.

Recipes and Hints.

To remove mildew from cloth, put a teaspoonful of chloride of lime into a quart of water, strain it twice, then dip the mildewed places in this weak solution; lay in the sun; if the mildew has not disappeared when dry, repeat the operation.

The best way to clean any color of kid gloves is to pour a little benzine into a basin and wash the gloves in it, rubbing and squeezing them until clean. If much soiled they must be washed through clean benzine, and rinsed in a fresh supply. Hang up in the air to dry.

The secret of mashing potatoes is to have all the utensils used as hot as possible, and beat the mass till light instead of pressing down smooth and solid, adding cream, butter, and salt at will. A desirable result is reached by rubbing the mashed potato through a colander and leaving it just as it falls into the dish.

Broiled Spanish onions are relished by many persons. Peel the onions carefully, cut them in rather thick slices with a sharp knife, and butter them on both sides. Butter the wire gridiron and broil the slices on both sides. Be careful in removing the slices not to disarrange the rings. Serve with a maitre d'hotel sauce.

To remove oil or grease spots from carpets, lay a piece of blotting paper over the spot, and set a flat iron on top, the iron just hot enough not to scorch. Change the paper as often as it becomes greasy. After the most of the oil has been extracted, apply whiting; leave it on for a day or two, then brush off, and the spot will have disappeared.

Cranberry jelly for turkey or game may be made in this way: For each pound of cranberries, after washing and scouring, allow half a pint of water and one pound of granulated sugar. Let the sugar and water boil once in a granite or porcelain-lined kettle; then add the cranberries, and, after boiling point is reached, let them boil for ten minutes. At the end of this time pour into molds wet with cold water. Stand for twenty-four hours before using.

Brown fricasse of rabbit is appetizing. Clean the rabbits, cut into joints and soak for an hour in salted water, discarding head and neck. Season each piece with a little pepper and salt, sprinkle with flour and fry in butter until brown. Take the pieces of rabbit from the frying-pan and put them in a stew-pan and cover with stock, adding a finely-minced onion, a bunch of sweet herbs, one teaspoonful of walnut catsup, a pinch of ground cloves and allspice and a suspicion of cayene peper. Cover closely and simmer for twenty-five minutes. Put the joints on a hot dish, strain the gravy and return it to the pan. Thicken with brown flour, adding a little butter and the juice of half a lemon. Pour over the rabbit and serve.

Poverty's Mighty Host.

"There are 86,000 families in New York city in the care of charity," said Organizing Secretary Charles D. Kellogg, of the Charity Organization Society.

"Eighty-six thousand persons, you probable mean?" interrupted the *Herald* reporter.

"No, 86,000 families," continued Mr. Kellogg, "and with about four persons to the average family, that means 344,000 persons."

"You certainly do not mean to say that 344,000 persons in this city subsist on charity."

"No, not exactly that, but there are 86,000 families who have some connection with organized charities or with the criminal authorities."

This remarkable statement, which is of course verified by the investigation of the Charity Organization Society, is a striking exemplification of the adage that one half of the city knows nothing about the life of the other half. In these days of plenty it is hardly possible to believe that over three hundred thousand men, women and children are brought into official contact in some way with extreme poverty or crime. It is, however, a fact.—*New York Herald.*

GATHERING SPRUCE GUM

HOW THE AROMATIC PRODUCT IS COLLECTED FOR MARKET.

Collected in Eastern and Canadian Forests—Boston and Chicago the Leading Consumers.

A New York dealer in spruce gum said to a *Sun* reporter: "The supply of natural gum is very large, and would be still larger if it were not that the spruce forests where it is obtained have been so thinned out by the inroads of the lumbermen that the gum gatherer cannot obtain the quantities that he could in former years. One of the principal occupations in Bennington, Vt., is the dealing in spruce gum, and Belfast, Augusta, and other places in Maine make an important item of this product in their trading.

"It is no uncommon thing to see men, women and children coming into these places laden with all they can carry of the aromatic spruce gum, and why shouldn't they? It is worth to them $1 a pound in cash. Some men will bring in on their backs as much as 200 pounds of the material, all ready to be put in form for the mouths of those who like it. Dealers in Augusta say that the retail trade in spruce gum in that city alone foots up over $5,000 a year. The largest spruce gum dealer in the world is in Bennington. He handles between 15,000 and 20,000 pounds a year. He employs not less than seventy-five persons to collect gum for him in the season, which is from October to June. The business cannot be carried on in the summer, as the hot weather causes the gum to run together, and form in masses that impair its appearance and cause it to deteriorate in value.

Spruce gum is obtained in the forests of Canada, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The gum gatherers go many miles into the forest, erect rude cabins, and each one remains until he has gathered one hundred pounds. He carries it home, where the women and children cleanse the gum from all its impurities, such as bark, twigs and other foreign substances, and sort it into the different grades, all of which are known even by the youngest child in the business. It is a big day's work for a woman to clean and sort ten pounds. While the household is cleansing his collection the gum gatherer returns to the woods and works until he has secured another batch, and getting it is no easy or rapid work. The gatherer goes through the woods looking at the virgin spruces. When the gum that forms on the outside of the trees is once removed the tree will never again yield enough to make it worth the while of the gatherer to visit it. So he must hunt out the trees that have escaped the notice of his class during all the years the woods have been searched by them. The gum gatherer carries a stout pole, which is in sections, like a jointed fishing rod. At one end of the pole is a chisel fitted snugly to the wood. Beneath the chisel is a cup holding probably half a pint. When the gatherer discovers a mass of gum on a tree, no matter how high it may be, he runs his chisel up against it and cuts it off, when it falls into the cup. It is then placed in an oiled bag which is slung across the back of the gatherer. This arduous work continues without cessation during the months mentioned, and so slow is the accumulation of the gum by the collector, ordinarily, that he considers himself fortunate if he gathers a hundred pounds a month.

Boston chews more spruce gum than any other place in the country, and dealers say that Chicago consumes the next largest quantity. The great supply is obtained in Bennington as a centre, but the small lumbering villages of Maine send enormous quantities to market. The lusty young axeman or logger of the Maine lumber camps never returns home from the woods without fetching with him a large lump of the choicest spruce gum he can collect as a gift to his sweetheart, and his coming with the offering is anxiously awaited by her, as next to him she loves the fragrant resin of the spruce. The lover who should fail to pay this homage to his fair lady would be hooted out of the Maine lumber woods as a man unworthy the trust, to say nothing of the affection, of the gentle sex.

"They have in these isolated villages a pastime which they call the 'yanking bee,' which requires great tenacity of jaw and power of endurance to enjoy. A yanking bee is a gathering of young people who meet for the avowed purpose of yanking or chewing spruce gum. The fun of the party consists in chewing the gum in as large 'gobs' as the mouth can hold, and accompanying the performance with as loud a noise as the lips can make while the chewing is going on. A large lump of prime spruce gum is the prize which the person who chews the longest and the loudest will win. After the yank is over the fiddler comes in, and daylight comes before the festivities of the bee are over.

"Spruce gum, they assert in Maine and other lumbering States, possesses great medicinal properties, and they also say there is nothing like it for indigestion and disordered stomach. That is a mere matter of opinion, and it is rather doubtful. Lumbermen say that in ten years there will be no more spruce gum gathered for market because there will be no more to gather. At the present time, however, you may set it down as a fact that there is still plenty of genuine, unadulterated spruce gum sold to consumers."

B. ANDERSON, a Swede, lost his way near Shakopee, Minn., and wandered into a creek, where his boots were filled with water, which quickly turned to ice. Being convinced that he was about to freeze to death, Anderson cut his throat with a penknife and lay down to die. When he was found by a farmer his hands and feet were frozen solid and his windpipe was severed, but he was alive. It is thought that he will recover from his injuries.

St. Jacobs Oil deadens pain and makes the lame walk. Major Arnold, of the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., was completely cured of rheumatism by its use.

A MINE of beryls is a new find in Connecticut. The beryls already taken out include the variety known as golden beryls, and rank as precious stones only two places lower than diamonds. There are also other brilliant colors found in this mine.

When irritation of the throat causes a tickling cough, use Red Star Cough Cure, which will effect immediate and permanent relief. One of Brooklyn's Board of Health officers recommends it as purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Price, 25 cents.

IN the State of Michigan it is claimed there are 136 firms engaged in the manufacture of salt, operating 140 works and 4,500 solar covers. The manufacture for the year amounted to [illegible] barrels, an increase of [illegible] over 1885.

"It Knocks the Spots,"

and everything in the nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to *Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."*

THE Centennial of Columbia College (New York) will be celebrated in April next.

"As Good as New,"

are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a mere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacement, leucorrhœa, inflammation, etc., etc. She began taking Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," and also using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

THE "black mud" of Garland County, Ark., yields forty dollars in silver to the ton.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso' Cure for Consumption and rest well.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats, and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

IN England the demand for American oysters far exceeds the supply.

How to Save Money.

Wherever you live, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn about work that you can do while living at your own home at a profit of at least from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Either sex. All ages. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. All particulars free. Send along your address at once and all of the above will be proved to you. Nothing like it ever known to workingmen.

The farmers, in their swamps, we're sure,
Could find the roots and plants that cure;
If by their knowledge they only knew
For just the disease each one grew.
Take courage now and "Swamp-Root" try—
(for kidney, liver and bladder complaints),
As on this remedy you can rely.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Out of the Fire

Only those who have suffered from salt rheum in the worst form can know the agonies caused by this dreadful disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing salt rheum, as well as all affections of the blood.

"I owe the same gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla that one would to his rescuer from a burning building. I was tormented with salt rheum, and had to leave off work altogether. My face, about the eyes, would be swollen and scabbed, my hands and a part of my body would be raw sores for weeks at a time, my flesh would seem so rotted that I could roll pieces from between my fingers as large as a pea. One physician called it type poison, and gave me medicine accordingly; but salt rheum cannot be cured in that way. Finally I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped me so much that I took a second and third bottle, and was entirely cured. I have not been troubled with salt rheum since."—A. D. ROBBINS, Hagar Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Rheumatism and Catarrh Can be Cured.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 28, 1886.

Pardee Medicine Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Nearly all winter I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism. I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, but after taking it for a time the pain became more intense, and I was alarmed and feared the remedy was making me worse, but continued its use and soon the pain left me, and I gradually improved, the soreness leaving my arms and shoulders and seeming to pass out at my toes. It has completely cured me. At the time I commenced using the remedy, I had a throat difficulty and the catarrh, which I found to be better after taking it, and it occurred to me to use it as a gargle, which I did, and to my great satisfaction I improved rapidly, and to-day am free from both rheumatism and catarrh. I consider it indispensable as a family medicine. I take one teaspoonful after breakfast, and find it a splendid tonic. I would advise you to recommend it as a gargle for throat troubles and catarrh, for I know it will cure. I have seen some remarkable cures from the use of this remedy, and it is one I can recommend to all.

I am, very truly yours,
E. R. McCALL.

Less than One-half the Amount Cured Him.

John C. Heron, of 46 4th street, Rochester, has been troubled for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and about the heart. He gave a physician ten dollars for an examination, and he merely informed him that he had rheumatism of the heart. He was cured by Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and for less than one-half the money paid for the examination.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT
CURES KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

A MEDICAL VICTORY!

Cures Brights' Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Torpid Liver. It dissolves Gall-Stones and Gravel.

SYMPTOMS and CONDITIONS of Urine for which this Remedy should be taken.

Scalding Stoppage Blood-tinged
Diabetic Albumen Brick-dust
Dropsical Dribbling Milky-pink
Headache Frequent Costiveness
Boneache Nervous Redish-dark
Uric-acid Settlings Catarrhache
Backache Nerveache Phosphates
Bad-taste Foul-Breath Gall-color

IT IS A SPECIFIC.

Every dose goes to the spot.

Relieves and Cures *internal* Slime-fever Canker, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa and Gout.

It Eliminates Blood Impurities, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Syphilis, Pimples, Blotches, Fever-sores, and Cancer-taints.

It is a most Wonderful Appetizer.

Builds up Quickly a Run-down Constitution.

☞ Tell your neighbors all about it.

PRICE 25c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00.

☞ Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

Invalids' Guide to Health (Sent Free.)

All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Heavy reductions for postal classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Drs. MINOR, WOOD and others, sent post FREE, by
PROF. LOISETTE,
237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PENSION CLAIMS of all KINDS prosecuted without fee unless successful. TWENTY-TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE. ☞ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C. CLEVELAND, OHIO.
CHICAGO, ILL. DETROIT, MICH.

WE GUARANTEE YOU TO RECEIVE 500 SAMPLES Books, Circulars, Letters and Papers FREE from firms all over the U. S. and Canadas if you send 20 cents to have your name in new issue of Agents' Name Directory. ALLEN & CO., Box G, Kennedy, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED! German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WE WANT YOU! a live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PENSIONS. original and increase, for soldiers, their wives and children. No fee unless successful. Write for circulars. THOS. B. HIGGINS, Washington, D. C.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

SEND FOR 40-PAGE Catalogue of Farms, Mills, Stores, Hotels, etc., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Mention this paper and enclose stamp. W. S. Hotchkin, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

VEAL CALVES, POULTRY, FINE BUTTER. A ton a day wanted at the Wall about Market. Big profit to shippers. For instructions address J. SMITH, 75 East Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER, Holly, Mich.

YOURS for HEALTH

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements: & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

Lydia E. Pinkham

The Woman's Sure Friend

☞ IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES LEUCORRHŒA. MENSTRUAL PERIODS PASSED *without* PAIN.

☞ Sold by Druggists. Price $1. per bottle.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

N Y N U—2

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

PATTERNS FREE!

All that you wish to use during the year, by subscribing for

Demorest's Monthly.

Containing Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific, and Household matters. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures, and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each number contains an order, entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars.

We also propose to give considerable attention to the Grand PROHIBITION Party movement as one of the most important and live moral issues of the day.

Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon and you will certainly subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, PUBLISHER,
17 E. 14th St., New York.

Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters.

MASON & HAMLIN UNRIVALED ORGANS

On the EASY PAYMENT system, from $3.25 per month up. 100 styles, $22 to $900. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free.

UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
Boston, New York, Chicago.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? IF SO, APPLY A "HOP PLASTER." The STRONGEST and BEST Porous Plaster made. When applied to aches, strains, bruises, sharp and dull pains, weakness or soreness in any part, instant relief is felt and the parts wonderfully strengthened. Contains virtues of Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Gums. Used by multitudes. Never fails. Hop Plasters sold everywhere. Only 25 cents. 5 for $1.00.

WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 20 to 3,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines set to work in 20 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 20 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to $40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in Stamps for illustrated Catalogue H. ADDRESS,
Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers THE BEST. NOTICE NAME ON LABEL. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

GARDEN SEEDS Catalogues Mailed Free.
Francis Brill, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT *absolutely cured.* NOT A PARTICLE OF PAIN or self-denial. Pay when cured. Handsome book free. DR. C. J. WEATHERBY, Kansas City, Mo.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 30 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., Lafayette, Ind.

PATENTS Inventors' Hand-book free. 15 yrs. experience. FLENNER & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.